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JAPAN MUST YIELD FORMOSA.

France Makes Protest With Great
Britain's Support.

NATIONS CO-OPERATING ON LOAN.

Arrangements for French Capital to
Participate—Chile and Bolivia Make
Peace Treaty—Latin Country Can
Now Maintain Its Navy—Other Notes.

LONDON, May 10.—A dispatch from
Shanghai says that France has formally
protested against Japan annexing
the island of Formosa, and has
preferred a number of prior claims.
It is regarded as certain that Great
Britain will strongly insist on France's
claim.

A dispatch to the Standard from
Madrid says that Spain's adhesion to
the three powers that protested to
Japan against the annexation of terri
tory in Manchuria was promised
only on condition that the powers in
duce Japan to abandon Formosa.

Floating Chinese Loan.

LONDON, May 11.—A dispatch to the
Times from Paris says: M. Honolauz,
Minister of Foreign Affairs, has in
vited the leading financiers to meet
Saturday to consider the impending
Chinese loan, the ways in which the
Bourse might co-operate and the con
ditions on which French capital might
participate.

One reason for this action on the
part of Honolauz is that Russia, France
and Germany, in return for Japan's
placidity in acceding to their demands,
practically engaged to hasten, if not
secure, the punctual payment of the
loan. It will not be surprising
if the loan reaches £180,000,000.

The powers, while discussing so im
portant a financial proposition, will
not arrive at a decision without con
sulting London, without whose co
operation such an enterprise could not
be undertaken.

Gives Bolivia a Pacific Port.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The con
clusion of the Chile Bolivia treaty is
said to be of far reaching importance,
particularly to Bolivia, as it makes
Bolivia a Pacific coast country, after
it has been shut inland for ten years.
Officials here say that when Chile
concluded her war against Peru and
Bolivia the victors took all the reasona
ble territory of Bolivia, leaving her land
locked, like S. Litzland, without op
portunity for commerce by the Pacific
and unable to maintain a navy. In
1884 a treaty of truce was effected be
tween Chile and Bolivia, but the lat
ter did not get back her coast terri
tory. After remaining hemmed in
for ten years Bolivia now gains a Pa
cific port and a strip of territory. This
will enable her to resume commerce
by the Pacific without crossing Chilean
soil and will permit the establish
ment of her navy. Minister Cana
of Chile has not been officially advised
of the conclusion of the treaty.

Chile and Bolivia at Peace.
BUENOS AYRES, May 10.—A dis
patch from Valparaiso today states
that the treaty of peace and friend
ship has been concluded between Chile
and Bolivia, by which the former
cedes to Bolivia a small strip of terri
tory and a portion of the Pacific mid
way between Iquique and Pisagua.
Chile in return receives great com
mercial advantages.

Rebellion Started in Ecuador.

NEW YORK, May 11.—A special to
the World from Colon says that all
Southern Ecuador is reported to be in
rebellion. The people of Oro, a small
province adjacent to Peru, revolted
yesterday.

British on Monroe Doctrine.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The Herald
has the following from Managua: It
is learned that Admiral Stephenson
and other officers of the British squad
ron which invested Corinto, both be
fore and after the occupation, publicly
declared to a party of Americans that
the Monroe doctrine was a myth
which the United States would not
and could not enforce, and that the
British occupation of Corinto was
simply a test to definitely dispose of
that question.

Independence for Cuba.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Advices at
the Cuban revolutionary headquarters
in New York, state that Gomez has
instructed all insurgent bands of 100
men and upward to send a delegate to
the general assembly, which will meet
at Yara in June, to put into execution
the declaration of independence and
form a definite provisional govern
ment.

The Cuban chiefs have great hopes
that the United States Government
will recognize them as belligerents at
the next session at Washington.

Canal Commission Arrives

NEW YORK, May 18.—The Herald's
Nicaragua special says: News was
received here today of the arrival of
the canal commission at Greytown on
Monday, accompanied by Senor Men
ocal. They will begin the new sur
vey immediately.

Re-appointed.

Governor Budd of California has
appointed W. H. Dimond of San
Francisco Major General, com
manding the National Guard of
the State, to succeed himself.

ADMIRAL MEADE IS RETIRED.

Dismissed in Caustic Terms by
President Cleveland.

NICARAGUA HAS PAID ENGLAND.

China Ready to Hand Over Island of
Formosa to Japan—Nicaragua Canal
Commission on the Ground—Monroe
Doctrine as Viewed by the British.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Presi
dent has signed an order directing
Admiral Meade to be retired.

Admiral Meade's application for re
tirement was made to the Secretary
of the Navy on May 9th, and by him
forwarded to the President, who today
returned it to the Navy Department
with this endorsement:

"The within recommendation is ap
proved and Rear Admiral Richard W.
Meade is hereby retired from active
service in the navy, pursuant to sec
tion 1433 of the Revised Statutes.
The President regrets exceedingly
that the long active service of this
officer, so brilliant in its early stages
and so often marked by honorable
incidents, should at its close be tar
nished by conduct at variance with
his commendable career and incon
sistent with the example which an
officer of his high rank should furnish
of submission to restraints and of
a wholesome discipline and manifest
propriety. GROVER CLEVELAND."

Admiral Meade, it is understood,
was anxious for a court-martial, and
stated to some of his friends that if
brought before one there would be
some developments which would
make the Administration regret its
action. It is said that he was primed
with facts which he would have fired
at the members composing the board,
and it was the fear of these that im
pelled the President to desist in
further attempts to get at the Admiral
this way. Secretary Herbert has held
that if the Admiral could not be sub
jected to court-martial he could not be
rebuffed, and it was for this reason
that no official notice comes from the
Navy Department regarding Meade's
conduct and the President's action
stands alone as regard to the retire
ment.

The Admiral's present status is the
same as though he were in active ser
vice, so far as his license to freedom of
speech is concerned. He cannot criti
cize the Administration now with any
more exemption from punishment
than he could as commander of the
North Atlantic fleet. In his inter
view the Admiral stated that he pro
posed retiring, so he could at least ex
ercise the rights of a civilian and ex
press his opinion freely. The Admini
stration, however, will be on the
watch for the Admiral, and if he
again attempts to embarrass it by a
public interview he will be sure to be
brought up. His future plans are not
known.

At present he is free to go where he
pleases within the boundary of the
United States, but as permission to go
abroad is refused, he must defer that
pleasure for the present.

ENGLAND GETS THE MONEY.

Nicaragua Raises the Amount Demanded
by Private Subscription.

LONDON, May 18.—In compliance
with the agreement under which the
British men-of-war were withdrawn
from Corinto, that the smart money
amounting to \$75,000 demanded for
the expulsion of Consul Hatch to be
paid in London within fifteen days,
that amount was today converted
into the treasury of Great Britain on
behalf of Nicaragua by Senor Chris
tiano Medina, Minister to London for
Salvador, who acted for Nicaragua in
London throughout the episode just
closed.

Nicaragua had until May 20th to
pay the indemnity.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The Herald
has the following by cable from Ma
nagua, Nicaragua: A check for \$15,
000 was drawn yesterday, payable to
the order of the Nicaraguan Minister
in London, Senor Crescencio Medina,
to settle the British claim of \$75,000 for
the expulsion of Consul Agent
Hatch. The money was raised by
private subscription from Nicaragu
ans and foreign residents, and no ne
cessity arose for accepting the help
offered by other Central American re
publics.

TO HAND OVER FORMOSA.

Waiting For Japan to Name Indemnity
for Liao Tung Peninsula

NEW YORK, May 20.—The Herald
has the following from St. Petersburg:
The cabinets of the three protesting
powers are awaiting Japan's declara
tion as to the amount of indemnity
she will accept for the abandonment of
the Liao Tung peninsula.
As soon as this is known the powers
will negotiate the means of payment
on condition that the execution of the
penalty shall follow the payment of
the first installment.

LONDON, May 19.—The Times to
morrow will publish a dispatch from
Tientsin which says that Li Heng
Fung, son of Li Hung Chang, has been
appointed a committee to hand over
the island of Formosa to Japan.

BERLIN, May 15.—A dispatch to the
Preussische Zeitung from St. Peter
burg says that the powers have ex
pressed by the powers, Japan persists
in declining to fix the date of the
evacuation of the Liao Tung peninsula
and Korea.

NO DANGER FROM FILIBUSTERS.

Los Angeles Officials Positive None
Are Fitting Out There.

VIEW OF FORMER RESIDENTS.

Old Story That Thurston Is in Favor of
Restoring the Monarchy—Volney
Ashford Denounces the Government
Olympia Coming—Other News.

LOS ANGELES, May 14.—Chief of
Police Glass has received a letter from
Honolulu stating that Los Angeles or
vicinity has been selected as the head
quarters for the operation of a section
of the royalist faction which is seeking
to overthrow the Hawaiian Republic.
The letter reads as follows:

CHIEF OF POLICE, Los Angeles, Cal.
—DEAR SIR: I have received informa
tion that a filibustering party is being
formed at or near your city for the pur
pose of overthrowing this Republic.
I know that \$150,000 have been sub
scribed here for that purpose. Please
investigate and inform me as soon as
possible, that I may be able to give
this Government timely warning.
There are signs of great activity here
among the royalists, and I think we
shall soon have trouble. I am waiting an
early reply, I am yours truly,
A. D. McEvoy.

Secret Service, Hawaiian Islands.
Chief Glass has investigated the
matter and has replied that he finds
no sign of the reported filibustering
expedition in this vicinity.

Chief Glass stated that the efforts of
his office to unearth the filibusters in
Los Angeles had been without success,
and that he was inclined to regard the
letter as a hoax.
United States Marshal Covarrubias,
who, being of Castilian descent, has a
large acquaintance among the Mexi
can and Spanish elements, as well as
among Americans, laughed at the
idea. "It is possible, but not probable,
that filibusters are organizing here, but
I don't believe they are. How could
any body of men get out of here with
out attracting attention?"

LOS ANGELES, May 17.—There is
plotting in Los Angeles against the
Hawaiian Republic, but nothing has
yet been accomplished so far as known
and the matter has not yet reached a
stage where the police can take action.
In fact, the parties to the plots are un
known except to one or two people who
disapprove any efforts in that line and
regard the affair as a wild speculation.
Rumors of plots were first thought
to have grown out of the efforts of a
well known real estate agent to form a
company of Americans to go to the
islands to sustain by force of arms
the royalist side, but that of the Re
public, and some correspondence was
carried on to that effect with President
Dole, who replied courteously to these
offers of assistance, but expressed be
lief in the ability of his Government
to hold its own without extraneous
assistance.

It is said that Dole subsequently had
reason to doubt the good faith of his
correspondent, and from this it was
suspected that the letter of A. D. Mc
Evoy, the alleged agent of the secret
service department in Honolulu,
warning the chief of police in Los An
geles that efforts were being made to
raise a party of filibusters here, had its
origin.

Chief Glass was seen by the Chroni
cle correspondent today and the letter
of Mr. McEvoy was brought forth for
inspection. While on paper bearing
the imprint of the Marshal's office, it
was not dated and the paper might
have been five years old and procured
in other than the regular official way.
The envelope bore the legend, "De
partment of the Attorney-General,"
but the Marshal's office does not neces
sarily use these envelopes, so that the
covering and contents need not have
come from this office.

The letter was written in an un
skilled hand, and some of the common
est words were misspelled, plainly
stamping the writer as an illiterate.
Former residents of the islands now
in Los Angeles are few, but they fol
low affairs there with zest. Joe Wise
man, agent for the acknowledgment
of labor contracts at Honolulu some
where between the seventies and eight
ies, said: "I know of no efforts to
organize a party here, but from infor
mation I have received I know that
before the end of the year the mon
archy will be restored." This infor
mation, he said, came to him from
the islands.

Dr. Hogan, at one time a member
of the Board of Health of Hawaii and
superintendent of the insane asylum
at Honolulu, said: "My sympathies
are all with the natives, though Dole
and others of the Government are per
sonal friends, and I believe that Kal
ulani, whom I knew when she was
still a child, will be able to reconcile
all differences." It would never do to
put the old queen back. Yes, it would
be the easiest thing in the world to
raise almost any number of men here,
men who know nothing of either side,
but who would go into it for the mere
adventure.

Do you know of such parties, doc
tor?" queried the correspondent.
"No, I don't," was the reply, but
I am sure they are everywhere. The doctor
was so sure that an effort would be
made, if once a landing be made in
Hawaii.

From an attorney well known in
the islands, now located here, and who
conducted the litigation with the
Government, came the opinion that
mentioned, came more direct and

startling evidence. "Do I believe
Thurston has declared for Kalulani?
Well, we know this, if we know any
thing, that the Government cannot
exist. It is bankrupt. It is paying
its supporters in thirty and sixty day
paper, which is of no use for it cannot
be cashed. It would be better for
Dole's Government to make the best
terms possible and say 'Here, we
will turn over this Government if you
will allow us to retain our places.'
They are shrewd, intelligent men, the
country is at the end of its resources,
and no help can be obtained from
abroad, and if they think they can
turn over the country without blood
shed I believe they will do so.

"I will say this—I have been ap
proached by two men to assist in a
movement against the Government,
but I would have nothing to do with
it as they are men of no character. If
a change is made there in sixty days
I will not be surprised." Further
particulars were not obtainable, but
from other sources it would appear
that the efforts of the filibusters here
were only a part of a general plan
that has its headquarters in San Fran
cisco or Victoria. One thing is cer
tain, no efforts to secure arms have
been made in Los Angeles; and no
large number of men, if any, has been
secured.

VOLNEY ASHFORD'S VIEWS.

Says Affairs Here Are Still in a Muddled
Condition.

Colonel Volney V. Ashford, who
gained considerable prominence by his
connection with the late revolution in
Honolulu, arrived in the steamer Aus
tralia yesterday, says the S. F. Chroni
cle of the 16th. He was met at the
wharf by his brother and several
friends, who escorted him to the Occi
dental Hotel.

When seen by a Chronicle reporter
last night, Colonel Ashford said:
"The affairs of the islands are still in
a muddled condition. A feeling of
unrest prevails and on every hand
one can hear murmurs of discontent
and dissatisfaction. President Dole is
safely enthroned in the chair formerly
occupied by Queen Lili, and is ruling
things with an iron hand. Shortly
after the revolution I was arrested for
treason and thrown into jail."

"My friends were not allowed to see
me, and I was subjected to the most
inhuman treatment. Soon after I was
taken before the military court, and,
after a short hearing, was sentenced
to one year's imprisonment at hard
labor and to pay a fine of \$1000. The
close confinement, coupled with the
harsh treatment I received, soon af
fected my health, and I soon became
a physical wreck. I was suffering
from a nervous disorder, and begged
them to allow me to send for a
physician. This they refused to do,
but, as my condition grew more
serious, they finally consented to
allow the prison doctor to attend me.
He knew little or nothing about medi
cine, and, under his treatment, my
condition grew worse. Evidently
realizing that further imprisonment
would result in my death, President
Dole granted me a pardon on condi
tion that I leave Honolulu. I ac
cepted the condition and came hither
on the Australia."

Ashford is still a very sick man. He
is pale and emaciated, and is scarcely
able to leave his room. When asked
if he would return to the islands, he
smilingly replied that he had not con
sidered the matter, but thought he
would before very long. He intends
to remain here for a few days and will
then go to the southern part of the
State for his health.

OLD STORY ABOUT THURSTON.

Report That He Is in Favor of Restora
tion Not Believed.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The story
coming from San Francisco as to Min
ister Thurston being in favor of the
restoration of the Hawaiian monarchy,
although given as emanating from
"private information received at San
Francisco," is not new in Washington,
as a similar story came in the mail
advised ten days ago and was regarded
as a canard.

The Honolulu ADVERTISER of about
a month ago had a letter from the
island of Maui, one of the Hawaiian
group, in which it was mentioned that
a report had got abroad among the
natives that Thurston was for the
restoration of the ex queen. The AD
VERTISER dismissed the report in two
lines. When it came to the attention
of the officials here they regarded it as
a joke, and one of them said that the
intelligence and information prevail
ing among the natives of Maui was
such that they would accept as true a
report that Thurston had married
Queen Victoria.

The story now reappears as "private
advice," although the officials recog
nize the ear-marks of the old story
from Maui.

Condition of the Philadelphia.

VALLEJO, May 15.—It is learned
from private advice that the cruiser
Philadelphia is in a disabled condi
tion at Honolulu. Her starboard en
gine is injured and many repairs will
be necessary when she reaches Mare
Island.

It is the expressed belief that fully
two months will elapse before the
cruiser makes her appearance at this
station. There is reason to believe
that when relieved the Olympia will
be sent to Honolulu.

Horned Frogs for Hawaii.

SAN DIEGO, May 17.—H. P. Wood,
the Hawaiian Consul, received an
order yesterday from the Commis
sioner of Agriculture and Forestry of
Hawaii for 500 horned toads, to be
used in the plan to destroy a bug
that is eating everything in sight.
The commission wrote that a lot of
toads had been imported, but that
they required water, which was not
available here, while the horned toad
needed no water, and was equally ex
posed to a bug attack. Consul Wood
of the advertised for horned toads,
paying \$1 per dozen for them.

LOCAL JAPANESE ARE RESTLESS.

Ashford Receives Some Private Information to That Effect.

NEXT BREAK WILL BE ON MAIL.

Minister Kurino at Washington Brings Japanese Stories as False—Minister Thurston's Name is Still Borne Upon the Official List of Diplomats, Etc.

It is probable that the next sixty days will develop some very exciting scenes in Hawaii, says the San Francisco Call. Private information recently received by Clarence W. Ashford in this city indicates that several kinds of trouble are gathering around the government of Sanford B. Dole and his colleagues.

The Japanese, who are numerous on the islands, and who at present are feverish and elated over the victory of their mother country in the war with China, threaten to come forward and become serious factors in the government of Hawaii and the adjustment of its affairs. A clear indication of their rising pretensions lies in the fact that they want to establish a Japanese-English newspaper in Honolulu. Edmund Norris, editor of the Honolulu, has been approached by several of the leading Japanese with a proposition that he print his paper half in English and half in Japanese, and that a Japanese editor be placed in charge of that department. It is known that among the Japanese now on the islands there are several hundred trained soldiers—in fact, there are enough of them to seize control of the Government at any time, should they choose to do so.

The natives are restless and dissatisfied, and only await an opportunity to fly into the thick of another insurrection. It is plain, judging from the information received by Mr. Ashford, that the basis of operations in the next outbreak will be the island of Maui.

MINISTER KURINO SAYS "NO"

Characterizes Reports of Japanese Troubles in Hawaii as Absurd.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The attention of Minister Kurino of Japan was called to a dispatch from San Francisco, published yesterday, intimating that there is liability of trouble from the Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands.

Kurino characterized the statement as absurd and ridiculous. The Japanese in Hawaii, he says, are an orderly and industrious people. Most of them are farmers, and none have received a military training. They have shown no disposition to be turbulent, or to do anything more than preserve the status secured them by treaty.

GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN.

Minister Thurston's Name Still on Secretary Gresham's List.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Notwithstanding the fact that Minister Thurston has been recalled at the request of Secretary Gresham, his name is nevertheless borne upon the official list of diplomats for the present month issued by the department of state. The document contains the name with the word "absent" after it.

THE SPRECKELS DAMAGE CASE

The Father Refuses to Answer in His Deposition.

An effort was made recently to take Claus Spreckels' deposition in the damage suit brought against him by his son. He met nearly every question with a refusal to answer. Attorney Delmas sought to justify these refusals to answer on legal grounds. He explained that he had advised Claus Spreckels not to answer, because he considered that the questions were improper. An effort had been made, he said, to pry into the defendant's private affairs, to which end a demand had been made for the production of books and papers which had no possible bearing on the case.

In reply to Mr. Delmas, Attorney Ach made a vigorous speech, insisting that the various questions were proper and pertinent and that they should be answered. In some things that Mr. Ach said he was inclined to be very plain spoken. He first insisted upon the relevancy of the question as to whether John D. and A. B. Spreckels were sons of the defendant. It was his idea that he would be able to prove a coalition between these two sons and the father to ruin C. A. Spreckels' books and papers had been called for, he said, to prove that the statements made by Claus Spreckels concerning his son were false. He had reason to believe that certain correspondence which would establish that fact had been suppressed by either John D. or A. B. Spreckels. It was A. B. Spreckels, he said, who first started

the outrageous story that C. A. Spreckels was short in his accounts as manager of the Spreckels Refining Company of Philadelphia.

Oscar Wilde Released.

LONDON, May 7.—Oscar Wilde was released on bail today after furnishing a personal bond in \$12,500 and two sureties of \$6,250 each. The sureties were Lord Douglas of Hawick, the eldest surviving son of the Marquis of Queensberry, and the Rev. Stewart H. Allan, a graduate of Cambridge University.

Gresham May Resign.

DETROIT (Mich.), May 10.—The report is current here tonight that Secretary Gresham will resign within the next sixty days and that Don M. Dickinson, Postmaster General, and one of the President's closest political advisors, will be appointed to fill the vacancy.

PRICE OF SUGAR ADVANCED.

Backward State of Beet Crop Given as Cause.

San Francisco Authority Gives His Views—Cuban Insurrection Also Cuts Some Figure.

The Western Sugar Refinery has advanced the price of granulated sugar one-eighth of a cent three times within a week, says the Chronicle of May 11th. The first advance was announced on the 4th, the second on the 7th and the third Thursday. A local authority on the price of sugar was asked yesterday the cause of this, and replied:

"Sugar has gone up in price all over the world. The rise here in granulated sugar followed the advance in Chicago, New York and in Europe. Sugar was, some time ago, in a state of terrible depression, and this rise is a slight reaction. Sugar was lower a short time ago than ever known before. Last year there was an enormous crop of beet sugar in Europe. There were 1,000,000 tons more produced last year than the year before, and the visible supply now is 750,000 tons more than it was this time last year. That surplus undoubtedly had some influence in depressing the price of sugar.

"It is the beet crop in Europe that now fixes the price of sugar. The amount of sugar produced from beets is far in excess of that yielded from cane. The entire sugar production last year amounted to 7,600,000 tons, of which 4,800,000 were made from beets and 2,800,000 from cane.

"The beet sugar crop in Europe has been tremendously stimulated by protecting it from foreign sugars, and also by encouraging its export by bounties. Under this double stimulus the cultivation of sugar beets has increased enormously. Mulhall gives the following estimates of the production of cane and beet sugar in the world in English tons, which shows how much more rapidly the beet sugar product has increased than the cane sugar product:

Cane, tons.	Beet tons.
1840.....1,100,000	50,000
1850.....1,200,000	200,000
1860.....1,300,000	400,000
1870.....1,500,000	900,000
1880.....1,800,000	1,800,000
1889.....2,500,000	2,780,000

"The product last year, estimated in short tons, was, as stated before, 2,800,000 tons of cane sugar and 4,800,000 tons of beet sugar.

"Cane sugar is produced all over the world, and it is not so much subjected to climatic changes as beet sugar, the production of which is confined to a comparatively small section of Central Europe. Adverse weather there affects the entire crop of sugar beets, just as favorable weather does, while cane sugar, being produced in so many different and widely separated sections of the world, is not affected so much by local conditions of the weather.

"Now you ask why sugar has gone up. The answer is probably because of the backward state of the beet crop in Europe, which may reduce the yield very much, and also because of the insurrection in Cuba, which interferes there with the cane crop. Raw sugar has gone up half a cent a pound, probably from these two causes, and refined sugar has followed it."

Any one who has ever had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism will rejoice with Mr. J. A. Stamm, 220 Boyle Heights, Los Angeles, over his fortunate escape from a siege of that distressing ailment. Mr. Stamm is foreman of Merriam's confectionery establishment. Some months ago, on leaving the heated work room to run across the street on an errand, he was caught out in the rain. The result was that when ready to go home that night he was unable to walk, owing to inflammatory rheumatism. He was taken home, and on arrival was placed in front of a good fire and thoroughly rubbed with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. During the evening and night he was repeatedly bathed with this liniment, and by morning was relieved of all rheumatic pains. He now takes especial pleasure in praising Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and always keeps a bottle of it in the house for sale by all medical dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents.

What the Call Says
Hawaiian revolutionists are holding midnight meetings for insurrectionary purposes on the island of Maui, and are reported to be awaiting the coming of a filibustering expedition from the United States.

REAR ADMIRAL MEADE ANGRY.

Scores the Administration and Will Be Called to Account.

STANDS FOR HIS COUNTRY'S HONOR.

His Expressions of Opinion Upon Action of Navy Department in West Indies. Patriotism and Loyalty at a Discount With Present Regime—He Will Retire in Years.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The Sun's Washington correspondent says: Rear-Admiral Meade's severe strictures upon the Administration in an interview are considered here as the most remarkable utterances that have come from a naval officer of high rank in years.

They have incensed the President and Cabinet to such an extent that the Admiral will be called upon for an explanation, which, if not satisfactory, will lead to a court of inquiry and probably a court-martial of that officer for violating one of the articles of naval regulations, which expressly forbids just such remarks as Admiral Meade is reported to have made.

Secretary Herbert makes no attempt to conceal his great surprise that an officer of Admiral Meade's standing should have been so indiscreet as to criticize his superior officers and attack the Administration as he did.

Naval officers who have known the Admiral for years were not surprised, and have predicted since the reports were received from the West Indies of the demoralized condition of the fleet through the repeated censures of the Navy Department for trivial matters that he would make use of language that would ultimately get him into trouble.

The President, it is understood, regards the Admiral's interview as a direct insult to the Democratic Administration, and which, if not rebuked, will place the Navy Department in a position where its actions can always be questioned and held up to scorn and ridicule by any officer in the service.

The records of the department do not contain a case where an officer has been so outspoken in condemning the policy of the Navy Department, and where such exceptions have been taken to the policy of the Administration.

Every old officer in Washington was shocked at the conduct of Admiral Meade, and many of them believe that it will place the service to a bad light before the public if it is permitted to go unchallenged.

Early this morning Secretary Herbert's attention was brought to the interview by one of his bureau chiefs, and, armed with the newspaper containing it, he met the President and Cabinet and laid it before the council. It is said the entire meeting of the Cabinet was given up to the consideration of Admiral Meade's case, and while Secretary Herbert declined to state what will probably be done in the matter, it is known that the Admiral will be called upon for a full explanation of his language.

The Admiral is expected in the city this evening or tomorrow, and he will at once call at the department. He is now on waiting orders, and has already forwarded to Washington his request to be placed on the retired list. By some officers it is believed that the department will retire him from service without waiting until June 11th, the time named in the Admiral's request, but by others it is claimed such action might defeat the secretary's intention to demand an explanation and carry out any sentence which the court might adjudge in the event of the offense being deemed of such importance as to require a court-martial.

The interview referred to in the dispatch was printed in the Tribune this morning. It is as follows: "Rear Admiral Meade was seen at his hotel to night and asked about his retirement from the Navy. The hauling down of my flag means simply that I have been detached from the North Atlantic squadron. The salute is naval etiquette. I am detached from my squadron through my own request."

When he was asked why he had asked to be retired he said, bitterly: "My ideas are not in accordance with those of this Administration. I am just as much disgusted with it as the people at large in this country are, and I preferred to quit rather than continue my connection with it."

"What were the causes in detail?" was asked. In reply he said: "I am a young man yet, I have five years before me that I might serve before retiring. In two years I would be the ranking officer of the navy. That is a pretty desirable position. Well I preferred to resign and sever all connection with the navy, resign all right of succession and begin anew rather than to continue in charge with all I had to contend with. That ought to give you some inkling of the gravity of the causes."

"Had the affair of Medical Surgeon Kirschner the fleet surgeon, anything to do with your retirement?" was asked, and he replied, "No."

Admiral Meade, when asked if he would have any official connection with the court-martial, said: "No; they may call me as a private citizen to testify, but my relief from the navy is close at hand and my interests are not bound up in this case to any extent."

"The imputation has been made that I am trying, through this case, to make trouble between the officers. That is all wrong. I have always been as friendly to one side as another."

Admiral Meade gave a last parting shot at the Administration as he said: "I am a Republican, and a man who lives on the ocean is apt to impute patriotism and loyalty. I find these articles at a discount with the present regime. I want to be untrammelled, so I can think and speak as I like, and to that end I will doff the gold lace and don the habiliments of a citizen, who, at least, has the prerogative of standing up for his country's honor."

Look At Your Hands

Are they rough, red or rusty from work or exposure? You can transform them into smooth, white and refined looking hands by using Hind's Honey and Almond Cream night and morning. This is a toilet article of merit. It clears the complexion by putting the cuticle in a perfectly healthy condition. Just the thing for chapped hands, face and lips. Removes freckles, pimples and scaly eruptions. Ladies everywhere pronounce it a perfect toilet requisite. Better try it.



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No skill is required and one can get any shade wanted.

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THEO. HOFFMANN, 3940 Manager
The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions.

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OUR BOOK for the instruction of mothers, "The Care and Feeding of Infants," will be mailed free to any address, upon request.

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—AND— GENERAL Merchandise

We have just received by the bark Triton, a large shipment of

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Among them which will be found

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[Annealed and Tested.] Slack & Brownlow's Water Filters, Ball Blueing, Counter and Bag Twine, HUBBICK'S

Boiled Linseed Oil White Lead, Zinc, —AND— DRY COLORS

CASTLE & COOKE, Ld IMPORTERS, Hardware and General Merchandise

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Having a long experience in the Carriage Business, I am prepared to supply Carriage Builders, Plantations, etc., with first class materials, personally selected, at the very lowest cash prices. All island orders will receive prompt attention.

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GREAT TEN INNING CONTEST.

Unknowns Winners in Closest Game of the Season.

SCORE TIED IN THREE INNINGS

Good Attendance—Brilliant Fielding Throughout the Game—Splendid Work of Unknown Pitcher—Stars Bunch Their Hits Just in Time.



As anticipated from the "indications," Saturday's game between the Stars and Unknowns was the closest and, incidentally, the most exciting of the season. The ball was started rolling with the Unknowns at the bat. Willis hit the ball, but was put out at first; White tapped the ball for one base; Woods followed suit and got second; Clark hit a long fly to center, which McNichol muffed; White scored; Pryce got first and then second; Woods was caught at the home plate; Thompson hit safe to shortstop and brought Clark in; Pryce scored on a muffed ball by Woods at third; Aiwohi was struck out by Hart. W. Wilder of the Stars flew out to right; H. Wilder hit safe over shortstop, but was put out in trying to steal second; McNichol hit a fly to left field for two bases; Ganzel flew out to White. Score, Unknowns 3, Stars 0.

In the second inning there was sharp playing on both sides and a consequent failure to score.

The third inning made more work for the fielders, and both sides retired without scoring.

The fourth was a repetition, except that the Unknowns began to bat Hart.

In the fifth the Unknowns were shut out and the Stars scored four runs after two men were out. The ball was batted in every direction. Score, Unknowns, 3; Stars, 4. The sixth inning showed good work on the part of both teams. Woods flew out to Wodehouse; Clarke hit a clean two tagger; Pryce out on strikes; Thompson out on straight fly to W. Wilder.

Hart was called out for bunting foul for three strikes; Woods hit safe to center for first. While stealing second, Woods was stung by running into Thompson; W. Wilder, who was substituted, stole third and scored on a slide after Ganzel's fly and out to White; C. Wilder hit safe over short for first; W. Wilder out on strikes. Score, Unknowns 3, Stars 5.

Aiwohi went out on a running foul fly by H. Wilder in the seventh inning; Duncan got first on hit ball. W. Wilder made a wild throw to Ganzel. The latter made a good effort to catch the ball which touched only his fingers, proceeding on its way toward the fence, and giving Duncan second; Espinda tried to make it appear that the ball had struck him, but the eagle eye of Harry Whitney was upon him; Espinda out on strikes; Duncan scored on a safe hit by Willis; White flew out to Wodehouse. Score, Unknowns 4, Stars 5.

H. Wilder secured first on called balls; McNichol struck out; a passed ball by Aiwohi gave H. Wilder second; Ganzel hit hard to second for two bases; Wodehouse hit safe; Harry Wilder was called out at the home plate; Hart flew out to Thompson.

In the eighth inning Woods secured first on the slow fielding of W. Wilder and stole second; Clark hit safe for two bases between first and second, scoring Woods. Score tied. Pryce thrown out at first; Thompson's safe hit to first scored Clark; Aiwohi out on fly and Duncan out at first. Score, Unknowns 6, Stars 5.

Woods' fly to right gave him two bases; Angus out on a long fly between center and right by White. C. Wilder out on strikes; W. Wilder out on strikes.

The ninth inning was characterized by most careful playing. Espinda flew out to Wodehouse; Willis flew out to McNichol; White safe at first on a wild throw by Woods; out at second in an attempted steal.

H. Wilder and McNichol out first; Ganzel hit safe over second, and Wodehouse hit a long fly over center, scoring Ganzel and again tying the game; Hart went out at first. Score, Unknowns 6, Stars 6.

In the tenth inning excitement ran high. Woods went out on a foul fly to Woods; Clark was thrown out at first; Pryce got first on a wild throw to Ganzel by W. Wilder, and secured second on a missed ball; made third by Woods' muffed ball and scored on a passed ball by H. Wilder, Thompson out first.

Woods hit safe over second; in making a run after the ball Thompson slipped and fell; Woods got sick at first and H. Wilder was substituted; Angus flew out to Duncan; C. Wilder safe on first; W. Wilder secured first on a dead ball; Harry Wilder flew out to Espinda. Score, Unknowns 7, Stars 6.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Unknowns	3	0	0	0	1	2	1	7
Stars	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	6
Games Played	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	6
Wins	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Losses	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Runs	3	0	0	4	1	0	1	10
Hits	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Errors	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7

Bankruptcy proceedings in the case of Sam Parker have dropped out of sight.

MISSIONARY GLEANERS' PARTY.

Another Successful Affair Took Place On Saturday Afternoon

The Booths Were Artistically Arranged And Drew Forth Many Dollars—Lively Bazaar—Boss Candy

The Missionary Gleaners were fortunate in having their lawn party on a bright, sunshiny afternoon when a great many persons could attend. Just \$47.75 was realized from the sale of articles, all of which were donated by members and friends of the Gleaners.

The tea and chocolate stand was by far the most elaborately decorated on the grounds. High reed partitions formed the background for decorations of greens and Japanese lanterns. Several tables of Micronesian and Hawaiian mats made a very inviting place for tea and chocolate drinkers. Mrs. Jordan was assisted by Mrs. Dodge, Misses Snow, Campbell, Whitney, Forbes, Rice and the Misses Lyons.

A dozen tables set among palm trees and surmounted each by a neat tea cloth and a vase of flowers were used for ice cream. The young ladies who waited at these were dressed in white and wore butterfly caps each with a color corresponding to the flowers on some special table. Mrs. E. Damon, Mrs. Farmalee, Misses Renner and Parke had charge of the ice cream department.

The pretty pink and white candy stand was most gracefully attended by Misses May Mott Smith and L. Hartwell.

The "Home of the Brownies" was situated in a little striped tent where Mrs. Rice presided as genial dispenser of all the fancy articles and brownies made by the children in sympathy with the work of the Gleaners.

Misses Hall, Ethel Smith, Alice Jones and Elsie Waterhouse saw that everyone was furnished with either a lei or button-hole bouquet from the flower stand.

The two native and as many Chinese girls placed in Kawaiahao Seminary and supported by the Gleaners sold remarkably natural paper flower leis.

Masters George Cooke and Harold Dillingham paraded the grounds drumming up trade for "French boss" candy.

One of the most artistic was the lemonade stand in charge of Misses Damon and Emily Ladd. With the branches of a large algaroba tree for a background, the orange and white draping on a frame work showed to great advantage.

The "rubber ball versus nigger head" game was a great attraction. In the center of a large white cloth screen was a hole large enough to admit of the easy movement of a hanging negro's head done in the regulation black and red, with a white collar. Three hits out of five with rubber balls gave the thrower a mask.

During the afternoon ten of Miss Craig's kindergarten boys and girls favored those present with a May polo dance.

The Hawaiian band was stationed on the grounds and furnished music at intervals during the afternoon.

At 6 o'clock C. M. Cooke, as official auctioneer to the Gleaners, sold off the surplus articles. His genial countenance and witty remarks did a great deal toward bringing good prices.

To Mrs. E. A. Jones, as president of the Gleaners, and her able helpers, is due great credit for the success of Saturday's lawn party.

DANCE AT THE PAVILION.

Officers of British Benevolent Society Elected Friday Night.

The British Benevolent Society ball at Independence Park pavilion Friday night was attended by something over two hundred and fifty persons, among whom were a great many of the best of Honolulu society. Genuine enjoyment seemed to be derived from the music by the Kawaiahao club, which manifested itself in dance.

The pavilion was draped with flags of all nations. In various places were grouped bunches of palm leaves, ferns and other greens. Hanging on the front part of the music platform was a portrait of Queen Victoria.

During the last lancers on the first part of the programme, British Commissioner Hawes entered the room. The dancing stopped immediately, as previously agreed, and the British national anthem was played. After Mr. Hawes had bowed his acknowledgements, the dance continued.

Refreshments were served during the intermission. At the same time a meeting of the British Benevolent Society was held in one corner of the pavilion for the election of officers to serve during the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were chosen: British Commissioner Hawes, president; Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, vice-president; Robert Catton, secretary; J. A. Kennedy, treasurer.

The second part of the dance programme was begun with a waltz. At a late hour the evening's festivities came to a close.

A Partner Retires.

J. F. Clay has disposed of his interest in the Paradise of the Pacific to Frank L. Hoogs, the editor of the Journal. William Charlock, who was formerly connected with the magazine, has been engaged to look after business affairs of the concern.

HONOR TO BRITAIN'S QUEEN.

Reception Given by Commissioner Hawes Yesterday

Large Gathering of All Nationalities Elaborate Decorations and Hearty Good Will

British Commissioner Hawes, at his residence on Kinau street Friday afternoon, entertained a large number of citizens of all nationalities, who called to pay their respects to the representatives of the British Queen.

The grounds were handsomely decorated with flags and bunting, and the Hawaiian band was stationed in the rear of the buildings under the trees.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen arrived before 4 o'clock, and occupied the chairs which were placed on the broad lawn in the rear of the main building. At 4 o'clock President Dole and his Cabinet arrived. The band played "Hawaii Ponoi" as he entered the grounds and was received by Mr. Hawes, who conducted him to a pavilion in the center of the place. Servants, in livery, received the visitors and conducted them to the pavilion, which was heavily draped in flags.

The long tables, laden with a great variety of cold food, were placed under an awning, and wine of all kinds was served lavishly.

All classes of the community were present. Minister Willis, the Consular Corps, and officers of the Philadelphia were early on the ground.

To Visit an Aged Parent.

Dr. Anderson will leave by the next Australia for a visit to his father at Plainville, New York. It has been some eight years since father and son last met. The former is well advanced in years. After a visit to his father, Dr. Anderson will go to Washington, New York and other principal cities of the United States, spending about two months before returning to Honolulu. His wife will accompany him.

The Dyspeptic's Despair.

If there is one thing above another that will depress the spirits and make life miserable, it is faulty digestion.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion

is soothing, healing, strengthening to the stomach and bowels. It aids digestion, neutralizes and removes poisonous products from the intestines and regulates the digestive organs, making them able to properly perform their part in the economy of nature.

50 Cts. and \$1.00.
Our books "Health" and "Dietary" sent free.
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Notice

THE STEAMER "Kinau" will leave Hilo at 10 o'clock A. M. SUNDAY, June 9th, calling at her regular ports one day ahead of advertised time, arriving at Honolulu Monday afternoon June 10th. WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. 4003 1857-td

Sugar! Sugar!! Sugar!!!

IF SUGAR IS WHAT YOU WANT USE FERTILIZER.

The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company have just received per "Helen Brewer"
50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida,
150 Tons Double Superphosphate,
300 Tons Natural Plant Food,
25 Tons Common Superphosphate.
Also per Martha Davis and other vessels,
Nitrate of Soda,
Sulphate of Ammonia,
Sulphate of Potash,
Muriate of Potash and Kainit.

High Grade Manures

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The most Effective Skin
Purifying and Beautifying
Soap in the World.

The Purest, Sweetest, and
Most Refreshing for Toilet
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Sold throughout the world. Price, 25c. BENSON SMITH & CO.,
Honolulu, H. I.
"All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," 64 pages, mailed free.

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NEW GOODS

JUST TO HAND EX HELEN BREWER AND AUSTRALIA.

House Furnishing Goods,
HARDWARE, NAILS, TOOLS,
PLANTATION SUPPLIES,
Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK!

J. HOPP & CO.,

FURNITURE JUST RECEIVED!

A COMPLETE STOCK OF
BEDROOM SUITS
AT LOW PRICES:
Wicker Ware,
Rugs and Portiers of all sizes
Shaving Stands.
Card Tables,
AND ROCKERS
In Oak or Cherry, and other goods too numerous to mention.
Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to. Furniture packed for the other islands. Special care given to Piano moving.

74 KING STREET.

Wrinkled Beauties Should

Use LOLA MONTEZ CREAMS. Skin Food and Tissue Builder. Does not cover, but heals and cures blemishes of the skin. Makes the tissues firm and builds up the worn-out muscle fibers, and makes them plump. Lowest in price and best in value. 75 CENTS LARGE POT
MRS. HARRISON'S FACE BLEACH. Cures most aggravated cases of Freckles, Blackheads, Flesh Worms, Sunburn, Sallowiness, and Moth Patches. Quick in action and permanent in effects. PRICE \$1.
MRS. HARRISON'S FACE POWDER. Pure adhesive and positively invisible. Three shades—white, flesh, brunette. Will not clog the pores, stays on all day. PRICE 50 CENTS.
MRS. HARRISON'S HAIR VIGOR. Stops Falling Hair in one or two applications. Prevents Gray Hair and causes rich and luxuriant growth of Hair to grow on bald heads. Cases of years standing specially invited to a trial. PRICE \$1.
MRS. HARRISON'S HAIR RESTORER. Only four to ten days required to restore hair to its natural color. Is not a dye or bleach. No sediment or stickiness. Color is permanent when once your hair is restored to its natural shade. Hair becomes glossy and clean. PRICE \$1.
MRS. HARRISON'S FRIZZ. For keeping the hair in curls a week at a time. No sticky, don't leave a white deposit on the hair. PRICE 50 CENTS.
MRS. NETTIE HARRISON, America's Beauty Doctor.
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WRINKLED BEAUTIES SHOULD

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Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1896.

LATER advices to the effect that Japan will be allowed to hold the island of Formosa ought to result in a rapid laying down of arms, and return to the greater task of developing the industries of a new country with wonderful resources.

THE agitation of an American protectorate over Nicaragua may result in an expression of the American people on protectorates in general as applied particularly to the United States. The San Francisco Chronicle says: "If there be any one thing that is unsatisfactory from an international point of view it is a protectorate. It is too much like the little, weak fellow who hired a prize-fighter as a body-guard, and then worked him nearly to death. The protector gets all the kicks and none of the ha'pence." We are inclined to believe that the consensus of American opinion would be annexation or nothing.

THE success of the medical conference closed yesterday, augurs well for the future labors of the physicians of this country. The attendance was not as large as might be desired, but the meeting was, in every sense of the word, a good "starter." There ought to be, and undoubtedly will be, more of them. Isolated as most of the physicians are, the necessity of getting together at least once a year to compare notes and discuss questions pertinent to this country as a whole, cannot be overrated. We shall expect to hear more of the Hawaiian Medical Association, and a larger gathering of physicians when the work of the first session becomes known among the members of the profession.

ADMIRAL MEADE has evidently been near the boiling point for some time, but unlike the majority of his naval colleagues has bubbled over. Such a demonstration at a point in his career when most men would have stood even indignities rather than incur the displeasure of their superiors indicates that the aggravation must have been unusual. The Admiral does not mince matters, and before the popular court his experience will give his opinions upon the proper action of a naval commander in a foreign country quite as much weight as those of his superiors, whose knowledge obtained from travel and personal contact with problems as they appear to Americans in foreign countries must of necessity be somewhat limited.

It is somewhat amusing to note the nationality of those who are advertising the "un-Americanism" of Minister Thurston. It reminds one very much of the Prince Edward Islanders, who go into the New England logging camps and indulge in street corner oratory on what American workingmen ought to do, what American liberty means, etc. Such a small sheet as the New York Sun paid Mr. Thurston's Americanism as high a tribute as any loyal citizen could ask or expect. Strange it is that he should be obliged to come to this country to find that his is an un-American character. So far as the Americanism of the present Executive of the United States is concerned, it is a well known fact that no less a personage than Adlai Stevenson is not thoroughly in sympathy with each and every move of that gentleman, while Senators Hill and Morgan are on record as making statements that must undoubtedly find no favor with this new Hawaiian exponent of Americanism. The source of the criticism makes a great difference. Minister Thurston is as true to the stars and stripes as Senators Morgan or Hill and is open to honest criticism from men of the same calibre, but when the sponsor of American principles comes from across the line, that's another thing.

PROVE THE ROTTENNESS.

Either in a civil or a criminal suit, the charges definitely made by Julian D. Hayne, in the Hawaiian, should be exhaustively examined and settled once for all.

It is not a question about "missionaries" so much as a question of the reputation of those who have created the Republic and desire annexation. The Hawaiian charges that there is only a "rotten civilization" here. This includes every member of the American League, and of the American Union party, and every respectable man living here. The definite object of the Hawaiian is to defeat annexation. It has the right to do so. No one will dispute that point. But it has no right to state falsehoods and bring the whole white population into contempt before the American people.

The Hawaiian invokes the aid of a congressional committee and pledges itself that if it examines our affairs, it will expose the rottenness of our political condition. We cordially invite, and have always insisted upon, the appointment of such a committee.

In the mean time, however, it would be a most instinctive and amusing spectacle to compel Mr. Hayne and the men behind him to furnish some legal proof of their rather sweeping statements. Hear-say evidence is inadmissible. The wild talk of drifting travellers, the maudlin conversation of ignorant men, is not evidence.

Let us, once for all, get out the facts before a proper tribunal. Let us pull these libelers up to the bull-ring. If the missionaries and the members of the American League make up a "rotten civilization," which is unfitted to be annexed to the United States, let us know it. And if it is all true, let us thank God that Mr. Hayne and Captain Palmer have had the nerve and philanthropy to expose this "political swindle" in the Pacific. We can spare the way for a Congressional committee, by putting these accusers to the proofs. Indeed, they should thank us that we give them an opportunity to "right a great wrong," and expose the bloodcurdling villany of the white men on these islands.

We will boldly assert that we shall need no better campaign document for annexation than the cross-examination of these writers, who never dream of being called to account for their loose language.

HEDGING JAPANESE MILITARY POWER.

Japan continues to hold a prominent place in the foreign dispatches, and to all appearances that little kingdom is very much in the hands of her enemies. With Russia, Germany and France robbing her of the concessions obtained on the mainland, we now have France and very likely Great Britain combining to take away the island of Formosa, which leaves little more than the money indemnity to reward the brilliant campaign of the Japanese military forces. The time has evidently come when the European nations must show their hands and state in terms that cannot be mistaken their intention of controlling the Eastern hemisphere and first of all protect their own home industries. There is little else for Japan to do but bow in quiet submission, as the combination seems complete and unrelenting. The weakness of the Chinese empire precludes the probability of an Oriental alliance, and leaves Japan to fight its battles unaided by a friendly power.

Only in the light of the old adage that "might makes right" can the action of the European powers be excused. Japan's commercial supremacy is feared and the dislike of these Europeans for the sharp competition that may be anticipated has caused them to step beyond the bounds of justice and very likely stay the advance of civilization in the East. Japanese civilization may be inferior to European, but it was by means of Japanese energy that European civilization has made such unusual gains in the East. In the question of right and justice Japan might now be able to give the great powers a few instructions.

There is a certain significance in this action of the foreign powers, also the remarks of Minister Kurino at Washington, that constitute hard nuts for the Japanese alarmists of this country to crack.

Mr. Ashford, the head of the exiles' American bureau of information, says that the Japanese of this country are restless and ready to make trouble, while Japanese Consul Shimizu, who has just returned from a tour of inspection on Maui, remarks upon the good feeling existing among his people toward their employers and the existing Government.

The ready submission of the Japanese common people to the dictates of their rulers is one of the distinguishing characteristics of the race, and far from assuming a threatening attitude, the expressions of Mr. Shimizu and Mr. Kurino indicate comparative indifference, if not friendliness. Furthermore, the action of the European nations leaves the United States as the only nation upon whose kindly offices the Japanese can depend in the future as they have done in the past. Furthermore, Japan must recognize, as do other nations, the natural right of the United States to control Hawaii, and any disposition to usurp that control would practically ostracize that country from friendly relations with all the Anglo-Saxon powers. This condition we do not believe the rulers of Japan will be quick to bring upon themselves and their country.

Again, it is not reasonable to believe that either England, Russia, France or Germany would look on with indifference and allow Japanese military control of this stronghold of the Pacific. Thus it appears that commercial supremacy is practically the only fear which Hawaii may have for Japan. It is American, English, German and French push and energy against that of the Japanese people—a fair fight, in which the best man wins.

HONOR TO BRITONS.

Many people, without regard to their political affiliations or to their nationality, attended the reception yesterday afternoon, given by British Commissioner Hawes, in honor of the seventy-sixth birthday of the Queen of Great Britain. The preparations made for the reception of the guests were unusually elaborate and creditable to the Commissioner. It is not a matter of surprise, that there was such a unanimity of sentiment, that so many of our best people willingly testified, by their presence, to their appreciation of the splendid reign of the British Queen. The poet laureate, in his welcome of the Danish Princess, now the Princess of Wales, said, "We are all Danes in our welcome of thee." Yesterday we became, for the moment, all Englishmen in our tribute to the virtues and benign reign of a woman, "on whose realms the sun never sets," and in our hope that the last years of her rule, will be as wholesome, wise and intelligent as it has been since the day she ascended the throne, a young and inexperienced girl. We may congratulate our own people that she has sent to us as her representative, a genial and capable officer, who has, so far, discharged his somewhat difficult duties most acceptably.

According to interviews given out by "our friends the enemy" at the Coast, one might well infer that the heads of the Republic are expecting to step down and out at any moment, and bow in quiet submission to the return of monarchy. While the heads of this bureau of information are venting their spleen and furnishing food for conversation, the Republic continues quietly on its way, daily strengthening its position and giving the lie to the foolish yarns of danger and ruin as endeavoring to pay off old scores. We cannot answer for the gullibility of the people in the States, but there is the same possibility of the return of monarchy here as there is of the return of the thirteen original States to British control.

The ADVERTISER and GAZETTE on sale at Hilo, J. A. Martin news agent.

INCOME TAX AGITATION.

Political condemnation of the legislation and lack of legislation of the Fifty-third Congress has followed thick and fast since the adjournment of that body, but it has remained for the Supreme Court of the United States to administer the final and crushing blow by declaring the income tax unconstitutional. The searching criticism given by Chief Justice Fuller as the opinion of the court is proof positive that the measure was poorly constructed if not ill-conceived.

One of the results of the action of the court will undoubtedly be the continuation of the income tax and tariff agitation as live political issues. The victory of the republicans consists in the destruction of a corner stone of the Wilson tariff bill, and it is easy to forecast the return to revised tariff duties to provide for the deficiency in revenue which the income tax returns were planned to fill. Even democratic organs have gone so far as to recommend "the substitution of specific for ad valorem duties on sugar. In the past nine months the sugar tax has brought only \$9,000,000 into the Treasury instead of \$25,000,000 that it should have yielded."

The Court says: "We are not here concerned whether an income tax be or be not desirable, nor whether such a tax would enable the Government to diminish taxes on consumption and duties on imports, and to enter upon what may be believed to be a reform of its fiscal and commercial systems. Questions of that character belong to the controversies of political parties, and cannot be settled by judicial decisions." And again: "If it be true that the Constitution should have been so framed that a tax of this kind should be laid, the instrument defines the way for its amendment." From the above it may be very naturally inferred that the political parties will not let the matter drop, and the supporters of the income-tax principle will either favor the construction of a law upon different lines or an appeal to the public court to secure an amendment to the Constitution. The decision, far from being the death-knell to the democratic idea of raising revenue, will tend to increase the agitation for a reduction of import duties and a fair trial of a system which will presumably cause the capitalist to pay dearly for the fruits of his energy.

With the popular American mind in its present state, however, it appears most doubtful whether it will listen kindly to a second attempt at an experiment that has on first trial resulted in such general disaster.

THE dissenting opinion of Justice Jackson in the income tax decision will be a hard blow to ex-President Harrison's boom for re-nomination in 1896. Jackson is a Democrat appointed by President Harrison to succeed the late Justice Lamar. Republican politicians opposed the appointment of a Democrat by a Republican president, but Mr. Harrison with his characteristic tenacity held that politics should not be taken into consideration in the appointment of Supreme Judges and it was highly proper that the political complexion of the court should remain unchanged. Though Justice Jackson's opinion was not drawn on political lines, Mr. Harrison's opponents are not likely to look upon it in that light.

Planets on Deck.

During this last week in May all the large planets can be seen at once, four of them conspicuous in the western sky just after sunset.

It will be interesting to watch the new moon as it passes in succession Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Mars, all of which are now in the constellation Gemini. Saturn, which is near its maximum brightness, may be seen in the east, not far from Spica Virginis.

Besides the planets mentioned, one can see in the early evening Sirius, the brightest of the fixed stars, Procyon, Canopus, Bellatrix and the twins, Castor and Pollux, all in the west, Arcturus and Spica Virginis in the east, and in the south the Southern Cross, and close by Alpha Centauri, the nearest of the fixed stars.

ASTRONOMER.

WRAY TAYLOR ABROAD.

Newsy Extracts from Private Letter to a Honolulu Friend.

Wray Taylor, who is enjoying his vacation in San Francisco, has written a letter, dated May 21st, to a friend in Honolulu, from which the following are extracts:

The Australia arrived in San Francisco on the morning of May 15th, six and a half days from Honolulu. The weather was very pleasant all the way up, with the exception of the last two days, when there was a heavy swell. The Australia is a most comfortable boat to travel in, has a genial captain, a fine set of officers, and Steward James' department is par excellence. Every morning the Hawaiian National band gave a concert on the upper deck; while in the evening during dinner the Quintette Club played and sang in the saloon. The morning the steamer arrived a collection was taken up for the boys among the passengers and the sum of \$55 realized. The band is giving concerts in the Metropolitan Temple, but are not attracting large audiences. The first two nights there were not many present, but on Sunday night there was a good audience. Last night the boys played to a small house. Aylett tells me that when they get through in San Francisco the band will go to Los Angeles.

Last Saturday I heard Ysaye, the great Belgian violinist. He has crowded the Baldwin theatre at every performance. I have heard Remenyi and Musin, but Ysaye is far ahead of both. His playing was something marvelous.

They have been playing Lecocq's opera "Heart and Hand." The best part of it to me was the orchestra of sixteen pieces, which played excellently. I enjoyed very much a concert in the Golden Gate Park by the park band under the direction of Herr Fritz Scheel.

Colonel Claus Spreckels, wife and Miss Emma Spreckels have gone to Europe. The night before they left the Hawaiian band serenaded them at their residence.

The Annie Johnson sailed on the 16th for Honolulu. Julian Monsarrat is aboard with thirteen head of stock.

Bishop John M. Waldron, of Cincinnati, Ohio, leaves on the Australia today on a tour through Hawaii, Japan and China to ascertain the progress Methodism has made in those countries. He is accompanied by his wife and several ladies and gentlemen.

The City of Peking will leave here on the 25th and stop at Honolulu en route. Among her passengers will be Colonel John Bradbury, a Los Angeles millionaire, and wife. They are on a trip around the world, which they propose to make in ninety days.

A number of Knights Templar from Los Angeles are booked to leave on the Australia June 15th.

Among the Honoluluites to be seen around the Occidental Hotel are Hon. C. R. Bishop, Postmaster-General Oat and wife, Miss Harriet Lewers, V. V. Ashford, Thos. Rawlins, W. E. Brown, Fred Harrison. I have met in town A. F. Kopke, Representative E. C. Winston, Manna Widemann and Alex. Cartwright. All are looking well.

Awful dyspepsia!

Nearly dead!
All the pleasure in life seems gone forever.
I can get no enjoyment out of anything.
I suffer terribly after every meal.
Miserable feeling all the time.
My blood is poor and thin, the doctor says because my food is only half digested.
I am nervous and capricious and have the blues.
Nothing I have tried will relieve me!

Nothing? That's wrong! There is something, and it will relieve and cure you. **Brown's Iron Bitters** has cured thousands for many years past. Don't suffer any more. Get a bottle at once. It is pleasant to take, the dose is small, and it won't blacken your teeth. **Brown's Iron Bitters** will make a new person out of you—give you an appetite—cure your dyspepsia. The genuine has two crossed red lines on the wrapper. See that you get it.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.
TO BE HAD AT
HOBSON DRUG CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

Timely Copies

May 24, 1895.

There are now 152,000 miles of submarine cable in round numbers of which ten per cent. have been supplied by various governments, and the rest by private enterprise. They connect into one system over two million miles of land wires, ramifying in different countries.

The cables have cost about forty millions, and the land lines sixty-five millions sterling, but the money has been well spent, for the benefits of the telegraph are incalculable.

It controls the commerce of the world, which has now risen to nearly 4000 millions sterling a year, or more precisely 1,940 millions of exports and 1,720 millions of imports.

It enables international disputes to be settled without recourse to arms, as in the last dispute with Nicaragua.

It brings a war that has broken out to a speedy conclusion, and keeps the public informed of its hourly progress, as in the case of Egypt, where the bombardment of Alexandria was known in the civilized world a few minutes after the first shot was fired, and telegrams were dispatched from the battle field of Suakim in the Eastern Soudan while the fight was going on. Above all by putting the remotest part of the world in contact with each other it tends to destroy the barriers of isolation and prejudice, making antipathy give place to sympathy and hatred to loving kindness.

Probably the best known firm of makers of china ware are the firm of Haviland and Company. There is no one firm who turn out the vast amount of china ware and whose goods give such universal satisfaction in durability and attractiveness in design.

We "feel ourselves honored" in being able to offer to our patrons these goods made in the most attractive sets in simple yet richest designs that would suit the most fastidious, being so arranged that you have a complete and independent set for each course, should you desire to serve a dinner of courses.

One design is known as the open pattern, oyster mould, No. 2196 and are ordered in such quantities that should you be so unfortunate to break any one of the dishes of the different courses it can be replaced, and your set is still complete.

The set in the window deserves your special attention. There is something so elaborate in the design (not gaudy or loud) that conveys to your mind the amount of pains-taking and care that was expended to make something that should be just what it is, a plain gold open pattern.

Before "dropping the china" let us call your attention to the oyster set of solid silver, consisting of one dozen long handled forks and serving knife, so shaped that in taking the oyster from the shell it is drawn out whole.

In order to serve a course dinner properly you must have sufficient light to display your table and room decorations. The B. & H. Improved Lamp is the very thing you want. Should your servant fail to light one of the burners, you need not soil or blacken your fingers. Just raise the top that holds the chimney, apply a match and the work is done. They are making some very pretty designs consisting of the Black Iron open work and the filigree.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

Opposite Spreckels' Block,
807 PORT STREET.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar 38.

Shirts for the Honolulu lacrosse club arrived by the Australia yesterday.

Nick Peterson, James Brown and John Radin have returned to the islands.

Jockey Carl Leonard came down on the Australia. He will ride in the June races.

Arthur White is in charge of the California Hotel billiard parlors in San Francisco.

James and Joseph McAuliffe, trainer and jockey for W. H. Cornwell, arrived by the Australia.

The Olympia will leave San Francisco for this port not later than June 10th. This is official.

A special term of the Circuit Court, First Circuit, will open on the 3d and close on the 15th of June.

A new son and heir was born to Robert Garibaldi Wilcox yesterday. He was brought from the reef to view the youngster.

The Kinau will leave Hilo at 10 o'clock Sunday forenoon, June 9th, calling at her regular ports a day ahead of time and reaching Honolulu Monday, June 10th.

The Claudine will sail from Honolulu Wednesday, June 12th, at 5 p. m., calling at her regular ports; returning will arrive at Honolulu Sunday morning, June 16th.

Walter Lambert, ex-clerk of the Oakland Police Court, who is charged with embezzlement pleaded not guilty on the 7th inst., after an application for more time had been denied by the court.

Harry Overand, an old resident of the islands, returned by the Australia. He is a well known baseball player, having played with the old Stars. Harry may join the present Stars; if not, he will go to Hawaii.

Miss Buchanan, who arrived recently from the Coast, has accepted a position in Williams' photograph gallery. Miss Buchanan formerly had charge of the exhibition rooms of the largest photograph gallery of Los Angeles.

The bust of Robert Louis Stevenson which was sent last March by Mr. Allen Hutchinson and arrived late for the Royal Academy, has been accepted and placed in the New Gallery, London, an exhibition with as high a standing as the former.

Commissioner Hawes has rented the Bishop premises on Emma street, and hereafter the British legation will be located at that place. It is understood that \$150 per month is the amount of rental, the Bishop estate keeping the property in repair.

General Myron Herrick, wife and son, of Cleveland, O., arrived on the Australia for a short stay in the islands. General Herrick is one of the leading bankers of Cleveland, and was a delegate to the republican national conventions at Minneapolis and Chicago.

According to all reports the Portuguese immigrants that arrived by the Braufels are a bad lot. Two of the number are now serving time for misdemeanors. Another recently had trouble with a plantation manager and succeeded in knocking him out. It seems these immigrants are strongly republican in character and are said to be the cause of much trouble in Oporto, on account of which the Portuguese government look with favor upon their departure.

COMPANY ORGANIZED.

Native Officers Elected—Examinations at an Early Date.

A meeting for the organization of Company G, N. G. H., was held in the drill shed last night. Major Potter presided.

Most of the time was occupied in the enlistment of men, sixty one responding.

The following officers were elected: H. Kaia, captain; J. Kea, first lieutenant; Charles Wilcox, second lieutenant.

After the meeting the captain and lieutenants were asked to military headquarters, where they were introduced to Colonel McLean.

The board of managers will decide on an early date for the examination of officers.

Bishop Waldon and Party.

A party of prominent people, made up of Bishop Waldon and wife, Misses Waldon, Florence, W. N. O. Kemp, Louise B. G. R. v. G. F. Draper, wife and three children, and Mrs. Charlotte P. Draper, from Cincinnati, Ohio, were passengers by the Australia. The party are en route to Japan and China, and will spend some time in the islands. The bishop is the guest of Rev. H. W. Peck, and will occupy the Methodist pulpit next Sunday.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions

INCOME TAX INVALIDATED.

Five Justices of United States Supreme Court Decide Against It.

FOUR GIVE DISSENTING OPINIONS

Law Regarding Tax On Rents and Bonds Unconstitutional—Whole Thing Must Be Classed In Same Box—Power To Tax Through Apportionment Conceded

WASHINGTON, May 20.—After being twice heard in the United States Supreme Court the income tax was finally decided today to be invalid and unconstitutional. There were four dissenting opinions delivered, one each by Justices Harlan, Brown, Jackson and White, showing that the court had stood five to four against the law.

While the opinion of the Chief Justice was largely a review of the general aspects of the questions involved, he based the opinion of the court today upon the argument that the provisions of the law regarding the tax on rents and bonds were so essentially a factor of it as to render all other parts of it dependent on them, and in accordance with the well known rule of law bearing on this question, the law as a whole must be declared invalid.

The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Fuller and makes a long and exhaustive article, so as to preclude publishing more than the following extracts:

"Our previous decision was confined to the consideration of the validity of tax on income from real estate and on income from municipal bonds. The question thus limited was whether such taxation was direct or not in the meaning of the Constitution, and this court went so far as to 'ax on incomes from real estate than to hold that it fell within the same class as the source whence the income was derived; that is, that a tax upon realty and a tax upon the receipts therefrom were alike direct; while as to income from municipal bonds, that could not be taxed, because of want of power to tax that source, and no reference was made to the nature of the tax as being direct or indirect. We are now permitted to broaden the field of inquiry and to determine to which of two great classes a tax upon a person's entire income, whether derived from rents or products, or otherwise, of real estate, or from bonds, stocks or other forms of personal property, belongs; and we are unable to conclude that enforced subtraction from the yield of all owners of real or personal property in the manner prescribed is so different from a tax upon the property itself that it is not a direct, but an indirect tax in the meaning of the Constitution.

"The words of the Constitution are to be taken in their obvious sense, and have a reasonable construction. We know no reason for holding other wise than that the words 'direct taxes' on one hand and 'duties, imposts and excises' on the other were used in the Constitution in their natural and obvious senses; nor in arriving at what those terms embrace, do we perceive any ground for enlarging them beyond or narrowing them within the natural and obvious import at the time the Constitution was framed and ratified. And passing from the text, we regard the conclusion reached as inevitable when the circumstances which surrounded the convention and controlled its action and the views of those who framed and those who ratified the Constitution are considered.

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this Act is such to invalidate it.

"The power to tax real and personal property and the income from both through apportionment is conceded; that such a tax is a direct tax in the meaning of the Constitution has not been denied, and in our judgment cannot be successfully denied, and yet we are thus invited to hesitate in the enforcement of the mandate of the Constitution which prohibits Congress from laying a direct tax on the revenue from property of the citizen without regard to State lines, and in such a manner that the States cannot intervene by payment in the regulation of their own resources, lest a government of delegated power should be found to be not less powerful, but less absolute, than the imagination of its advocate had supposed.

"Being of the opinion that so much of the sections of this law as lays a tax on income for real and personal property is invalid, we are brought to the question of the effect of that conclusion upon these sections as a whole. It is elementary that the statute may be in part constitutional and in part unconstitutional, and if the parts are wholly independent of each other, that while that which is unconstitutional will be rejected.

"According to the census, the true valuation of real and personal property in the United States in 1890 was \$85,079,911, of which real estate, with improvements thereon made up \$39,544,544.333. Of course from the latter must be deducted in applying these sections all unproductive property whose net yield does not exceed \$4000; but, even with such deductions, it is evident that the income from realty formed a vital part of the scheme for the taxation embodied therein. If that be stricken out, and also the income from all invested personal property, bonds, stocks and investments of all kinds, it is obvious that by far the largest part of the anticipated revenue would be eliminated, and this

would leave the burden of the tax to be borne by professions, trades, employments or vocations, and in that way what was intended as a tax on capital would remain in substance a tax on occupations and labor. We cannot believe that such was the intention of Congress.

The conclusions of the court are as follows:

First.—We adhere to the opinion already announced, that taxes on real estate belong indisputably direct taxes, taxes on rents and on income real estate are equally direct taxes.

Second.—We are of the opinion that taxes on personal property or on income personal property are likewise direct taxes.

Third.—The tax imposed by sections 27 to 37, inclusive, of the Act of 1894, so far as it falls on the income of real estate and on personal property, being a direct tax within the meaning of the Constitution, and therefore unconstitutional and void, because not apportioned according to representation, all these sections, constituting the entire scheme of taxation, are necessarily invalid.

The decrees heretofore entered in this court will be vacated.

The opinions of Justices Harlan and White were couched in language so vigorous and were so emphatic in their arraignment of the majority as to cause very general comment. Both Justices indicated their belief that the ruling opinion was revolutionary, and intimated that serious consequences might ensue. Justice Harlan suggested the necessity for amending the Constitution in view of the opinion.

GRESHAM'S NOTE TO MR. WILLIS

He Defines Administration's Attitude on Deportation.

Inclined to Doubt Cranston's Nationality—Remarks Upon Government Action.

The San Francisco Chronicle of May 17th contains the following letter from Secretary Gresham to Minister Willis defining the attitude of the Administration in the Cranston case:

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 96, of the 8th inst., in relation to affairs in Hawaii, and particularly in relation to the forcible deportation, on the 21st inst., of three men, one of whom, J. Cranston, claims to be a citizen of the United States. I enclose herewith copies of certain depositions made by Mr. Cranston on the 11th and 17th inst. before Mr. Peterson, the commercial agent at Vancouver. These depositions leave the question of Mr. Cranston's nationality in doubt, and Mr. Peterson has been instructed to obtain further statements from him on that subject.

"Under these circumstances the department does not instruct you to make any representations to the Hawaiian Government in regard to Mr. Cranston, but it is proper to express to you for your guidance in similar cases, should they arise, the views here entertained in regard to the course of action taken in this case.

"It appears that after having been kept in jail nearly a month, without any charges having been made against him, he was then taken under heavy guard to the steamer and would, in spite of his request to see you, have been deported without having had an opportunity then to do so, had it not been for the accidental, but timely, interposition of the British Commissioner.

"You state that when you asked the Attorney-General for an explanation of the proceedings he replied that the cabinet had determined to deport the men in the exercise of the arbitrary power conferred by martial law. As this was the only explanation he gave it is assumed it was all he had to offer, and he gave it without suggesting any question as to Mr. Cranston's nationality.

"If the position thus assumed be sound, the very proclamation of martial law in Hawaii renders all foreigners there residing, including Americans, liable to arrest and deportation without cause and without any reason other than the fact that the executive power wills it.

"They may be taken from their homes and their business; they may be deprived of their liberty and be banished; they may be deported the ordinary as well as the special treaty rights of residents, without offense or misconduct on their part, simply in the exercise of arbitrary power.

"Truly viewed, says an eminent author, 'martial law can only change the administration of laws, give them a rapid force and make their penalties certain and effectual, not abrogate what was the justice of the community before. The civil courts are in part or fully suspended but in reason the new summary tribunals should govern themselves in their proceedings, as far as circumstances admit, by the established principles of justice, the same which had been before recognized in the courts.' (Bishop's Criminal Law Sec 46).

"In view of what has been stated, your course in protesting against the position assumed by the Attorney-General of Hawaii is approved. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. Q. GRESHAM."

Great Social Event of Maui.

The forthcoming ball of the Aloha Lodge, No. 3, K. of P., at Kahului, Maui, is to be the event of the season on that island. A splendid programme of twenty dances has been prepared by the committee and all signs point to a brilliant event. The committees are made up as follows:

Reception—E. B. Carley, L. B. B. Maynard, W. A. McKay, D. Quill, A. Hocking. Refreshment—C. H. Broad, A. Sheppard, W. Asher, G. F. Brittain, R. A. Gardner, H. Pieper. Floor—L. B. Maynard, D. J. Raymond, D. Quill, E. S. Armstrong. Floor Manager—E. B. Carley.

Castle & Cooke received a large shipment of goods by the Helen Brewer.

STATE DEPARTMENT SPEAKS.

Officials Say Why They Wanted Mr Thurston's Soap

Think He Maltreated Minister Willis. They Would Like to Have Hastings Promoted

Acting Secretary Uhl has received telegraphic advices from Minister Willis at Honolulu, mainly corroborative of the press dispatches except that they contain no reference to the probable appointment of Mr. Hastings to succeed Mr. Thurston, as Hawaiian Minister to the United States, says the Washington Star of May 10th. The official dispatches were taken to the White House by Mr. Uhl, and were considered at today's cabinet meeting. With what result, however, has not yet transpired.

The following statement in regard to the demand for Mr. Thurston's recall emanates from the State Department, and therefore may be accepted as the official view of the subject:

A prominent official of the State Department, after reading the press dispatches from Honolulu last evening, said:

"It is not true that the Hawaiian Minister's recall was based upon the mere fact that the official gave to the press information relative to occurrences at Honolulu. The truth is, Mr. Thurston has inspired, during the last year and a half, newspaper criticism of the Administration's action in Hawaiian affairs. The President and Secretary of State put up with this, but Minister Thurston exhausted the patience of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham when he inspired the newspaper assault on United States Minister Willis for the action of that officer, under explicit instructions of the department, in looking after the interests of American citizens charged before the military tribunal at Honolulu with complicity in the alleged insurrection.

"In other words, Mr. Thurston's recall was demanded because he attempted to discredit Mr. Willis before the American people, by doing his duty to American citizens charged with a capital offense in Honolulu."

It is also semi-officially stated that the promotion of Mr. Hastings, as Hawaiian minister, would be particularly acceptable to the State Department, where he is well known and very popular. Before entering the service of Hawaii, Mr. Hastings served the United States very creditably in a diplomatic capacity for many years.

He has arranged to leave Washington in a few weeks and the legation will be closed until next fall, unless an extra session of Congress should bring him back. There is said to be no significance in this, as most of the diplomats take summer vacations. Recent events in Honolulu, however, may necessitate a change in Mr. Hastings' plans, and he may be obliged to remain in the city longer than he had anticipated.

GROWING MORE BITTER.

Rudolph Spreckels Sued for His Paanahu Stock.

The Spreckels row is far from being settled. In fact the contest is more bitter at this stage than formerly. Claus Spreckels, wife and daughter, left San Francisco for the East and Europe on the evening of the 18th. He had been contemplating the trip for some time. It was mainly for the purpose of health and recreation, besides having a bearing on the finances of the San Joaquin Valley Railway.

Earlier in the day John D. Spreckels learned that it was the intention of his brother C. A. Spreckels to still further harass their father by serving papers on him in the slander suit that would prevent him as well as their mother and sister from leaving the city. To block this move the elder son visited their father's counsel, who instructed them to confess judgment in the case and also to pay to C. A. Spreckels the \$300 claimed as damages. This was done late in the afternoon.

As an evidence that the dismissal of the slander suit was only for the sake of getting a petty matter out of the road, Claus Spreckels will sue his son C. A. Spreckels for an accounting during all of the time he held his father's power of attorney, and will thus be given ample opportunity to show the disposition of the large sums which were intrusted to his care here, at Philadelphia and elsewhere. In addition, and owing to the conduct of Rudolph, an action will be brought against him at once to recover \$500,000, which the son claims the father gave him in 1893, but which Claus Spreckels declares was only a purported gift, liable to be canceled and annulled.

Should this succeed it will be a severe blow to the young man, as it constitutes his fortune and is believed to yield him \$50000 a month.

The property in question consists of 5000 shares of stock of the Paanahu Plantation Company, which was organized and now operating in the Hawaiian Islands. The stock is worth \$500,000.

A temporary injunction to cover the points included in the demand has been granted. This will immediately cut off the income of Rudolph Spreckels, if the allegations of the complaint be true, to the extent of \$50000 a month. It will tie up his Hawaiian plantation property until the suit is determined.

BY AUTHORITY.

ACT 30.

AN ACT MAKING ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE USE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

Enacted by the Executive and Advisory Council of the Republic of Hawaii.

SECTION 1. The following sums, amounting to Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000), are hereby appropriated from the Public Treasury, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated, for the following purposes, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
General Expenses of Suppressing the Rebellion of January, 1895 \$10,000 00
FINANCE DEPARTMENT
Expenses of the Government Revenue and Patrol Boat \$10,000 00
\$20,000 00

SECTION 2. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication. Approved this 23rd day of May, A. D. 1895.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE,
President of the Republic of Hawaii.
(Signed) J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior
1658-1t

Tenders for Supplies.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Sheriff's Office, Hilo, Hawaii, until Saturday the 8th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for Prison and other Government supplies, within control of the Sheriff of Hawaii, for six months, from July 1st, 1895, to December 31st 1895.

Tenders must be marked outside: "Tender for Supplies."

All Articles mentioned in the Schedule, to be furnished in quantities as ordered by the Sheriff, and to be delivered at the Hilo wharf, or such other place in the Town of Hilo, as may be designated by the Sheriff, on the days of arrival of "S. S. Kinau" at Hilo, beginning on July 7, 1895, the day of arrival of Kinau at Hilo. Samples of blankets and shoes must be shown at the Sheriff's Office. The Sheriff does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any bid.

SCHEDULE.

Rice, No. 1, per bag of 100 pounds, from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds per month.
Medium Bread per pound, from 2,000 to 2,200 pounds per month.
Salmon, salt per barrel, from 1½ to 3 barrels per month.
Sugar, No. 2, per pound, from 600 to 700 pounds per month.
Tea, per pound, from 30 to 50 pounds per month.
Beans, per pound, from 300 to 500 pounds per month.
Mess Pork, per ½ barrel, from 50 to 100 pounds per month.
Potatoes, per pound, from 600 to 700 pounds per month.
Onions, per pound, from 75 to 100 pounds per month.
Soap, per pound, from 100 to 150 pounds per month.
Kerosene Oil, best per case, from 8 to 10 cases per month.
Lamp Chimneys, Nos. 1 and 2, per dozen as needed.
Sole leather, per pound, from 40 to 60 pounds per month.
Tobacco, plug smoking, per pound, from 30 to 50 pounds per month.
Brogans per dozen pair, from 2 to 3 dozen pair per month.
Prisoners' pants, blue and brown denim, per dozen pair as needed.
Prisoners' jumpers, blue and brown denim, per dozen as needed.
Prisoners' hats, blue and brown denim, per dozen as needed.
Blankets, per pair as needed.
Oil Cans, single, medium size, per dozen as needed.
Beef, good fresh per pound, from 2,000 to 3,000 per month.
GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Sheriff of Hawaii.
Hilo, Hawaii, May 20th, 1895.
1657-3w

Notice to Corporations.

In conformity with Section 1441 of the Civil Code, all Corporations are hereby required to make a true and accurate statement of their affairs to the Interior Department, on or before the 31st day of

July next, the same being for the year ending July 1st, 1895.

Blanks for this purpose will be furnished upon application to the Interior Office.

Upon failure of any Corporation to present the exhibit within the time required, the Minister of the Interior will, either himself, or by one or more Commissioners appointed by him, call for the production of the books and papers of the Corporation, and examine its officers touching its affairs under oath.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, May 25th, 1895.
4005-1656-4t

Steel Bridges for Milo Road Board.

Tenders will be received up to 12 noon of Tuesday, June 18th, 1895, by the Hilo Road Board for the furnishing of three Steel Bridges, f. o. b., San Francisco. A copy of the plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of the Hilo Road Board at Hilo. All tenders should be addressed to C. C. Kennedy, Chairman Hilo Road Board, and marked "Tender for Steel Bridges." The Hilo Road Board reserve the right to reject the lowest or any bid.

C. C. KENNEDY, Chairman.
Hilo, May 20th, 1895.
1657-2t

Sealed Tenders

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior until 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, June 3d, for the construction of a fire Engine House at Hilo, Hawaii.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, also at the office of H. C. Austin, Secretary of the Hilo Fire Department, Hilo, Hawaii.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, May 22d, 1895.
4002-3t 1657-1d

The following named gentlemen have been appointed Commissioners of Fences, for the District of Wailuku, Island of Maui.

W. A. McKay,
George Hons,
Wm. H. Halstead.
J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, May 20, 1895.
1656-3t

TUESDAY, JUNE 11th, 1895, being KAMEHAMEHA I., will be observed as a Public Holiday, and all Government the commemoration of the birthday of Offices throughout the Republic will be closed on that day.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, May 16th, 1895.
1655-3

POSTAGE STAMPS.

HAWAIIAN STAMPS, EXCHANGED or bought. Send any amount.

EDW. JOINSON.
256 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, U. S. A.
1658-1t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND WILL BE DUE AND payable to the shareholders of the HAWAIIAN SUGAR COMPANY, at the office of Wm. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd., on and after SATURDAY, June 1st.

WM. G. IRWIN,
Treasurer Hawaiian Sugar Co.
1658-1t 4007-4t

Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAYWARD, being duly appointed administrator of the will annexed of the estate of William A. Aldrich, late of Piedmont, Alameda County, California, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons claiming against the estate of said William A. Aldrich, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to W. F. Allen, at his office on Kiahuna street, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment thereof to the undersigned.

Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of William A. Aldrich, deceased.
Dated Honolulu, May 18th, 1895.
W. F. ALLEN.

Notice.

JAMES WILLIAMS, W. V. Rodenhart, M. H. Perry, James Murray, John Williams and H. L. Hootch, all of North Kohala, and Thomas H. Rodenhart of San Francisco, California, have formed a partnership this day for the purpose of planting coffee, fruit trees, and of raising the stock of W. V. Rodenhart, under the firm name of THE AWAHI RANCH CO.

By H. L. Hootch, Attorney.
Kohala, May 20, 1895.
1657-2

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS NOT HAVING a business card or other identification card, and who are not registered with the Board of Health, are hereby notified that they are forbidden to travel over the roads of the Board of Health, and that any person who is found traveling without a card will be prosecuted and fined.

By the Board of Health.
J. A. KING, Mayor.
Hilo, May 20, 1895.
1650-1t

Dr. LIEBIG & CO
Special Doctors for Chronic, Private and Wanting Diseases.

Dr. Liebig's Investigator the greatest remedy for Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood and Private Diseases, recommends and prepares all for marriage life, duties, pleasure and responsibilities. \$1 trial bottle given or sent free to any one describing symptoms, call or address 401 Geary St. private entrance 405 W. corner, San Francisco.

STUDY OF HAWAIIAN CLIMATE

Dr. Russell Believes There Is Large Field for Thought

CLOSING SESSION OF PHYSICIANS

Officers of Hawaiian Medical Association Elected—Discussion on Disposition of "Suspects"—Visiting Doctors Favor New Experiment Station, Etc.

Friday morning's session of the medical conference was devoted almost entirely to a discussion of the proper disposition of those lepers classed as suspects. Dr. Weddick introduced the discussion stating that out of town physicians were often in a quandary what to do with such cases. He asked the sentiment of the conference whether or no these people were to be regarded as centers of contagion and dangerous to public health. He thought that after the experiment station was in working order they could be sent to Kalihii and given systematic treatment.

Dr. Emerson said the severity of the cases should influence the treatment. There were often localized forms of the disease that did not spread to other portions of the body. After the general discussion, President Smith asked for an expression from every physician present. Dr. Lindley said he believed suspects were dangerous and should be segregated for the time being at least. Dr. Howard said many suspects were dangerous as acute symptoms were liable to develop at any time. Dr. Emerson, "It is certainly true that the community is imperiled by suspects." Dr. Myers agreed with Dr. Emerson. Dr. Russell said treatment with iodide of potassium would in the majority of cases settle the question of the presence of the disease. Dr. Weddick favored sending suspects to the experiment station where they would get the benefit of skilled treatment.

As a result of a query made by Dr. Emerson as to the work done by the Hawaiian Medical Association, Dr. Alvarez stated that it was his intention to go abroad in a few months and visit South American States. He believed he could arrange with those countries for an exchange of data upon the treatment of leprosy and offered his services to the Board.

Just before closing the morning session President Smith asked for the sense of the physicians upon the formation of a medical association including all the physicians of the country. After considerable discussion Dr. Meyer moved that the Hawaiian Medical Association be organized at once. Nominations were received and balloting resulted as follows: President, Dr. J. S. McGraw; vice-president, Dr. H. W. Howard, secretary, Dr. R. P. Myers. These with Drs. Armitage and Russell were appointed an executive committee to attend to the drawing of constitution and by-laws and the general details consequent to making the organization an active reality.

Dr. Russell's paper was set for the forenoon but was put over to the afternoon session which opened at 1:30. "Climatological Notes Regarding the Leeward Side of Oahu," was the subject of his discourse, which included interesting and instructive observations and conclusions upon the Hawaiian climate. Owing to lack of space only the first portion can be given at this time. Dr. Russell said:

Whoever had opportunity of practicing in different countries knows by experience what climate means; what diagnostic and therapeutic difficulties await him in a new place for months, sometimes years, until he becomes thoroughly familiar with the pathological physiognomy of the country. When I came to these islands great many things were a puzzle to me, not only as regards flora, fauna, geology, ethnology, but, alas, not less and perhaps more in pathology that was a special study for the long twenty-five years. How grateful would I have felt to my predecessors who have been living and practicing before me in the same place for some written information. There was none. The professional field was just as barren, just as little cultivated as the yard surrounding the house in which they lived and in which I had to live: dreary, abandoned desert without a blade of grass, without a sign of former occupancy I had to clear up both and, struggling with difficulties, told myself that I will treat my successor better; will leave him a garden and some sanitary notes that might serve as a guide in the beginning. If not anybody else, at least he may be thankful for suggestions given in this paper.

Nature, in its infinite variety of forms and processes of every description, holds for us a new system of classification. A student of nature—and we are all students—must learn to observe and to think. Ignorant students of nature are like ignorant students of medicine, who, without a sign of former occupancy, I had to clear up both and, struggling with difficulties, told myself that I will treat my successor better; will leave him a garden and some sanitary notes that might serve as a guide in the beginning. If not anybody else, at least he may be thankful for suggestions given in this paper.

plaid, in reality is a complicated phenomenon resulting from combination of numerous external and internal agencies and conditions. To be satisfied with such labels as typhoid fever, typhoid malarial, pneumonia, etc., without mentioning the less rational ones—means to follow in diagnostics and therapeutics the trodden paths of empiricism of the roughest kind, to proceed blundered over gulches, swamps and rocks, with many a chance to break if not our own, at least our patients' necks.

Hence the necessity of individualizing each case, to wit: unravelling the intricate knot of internal, constitutional on one hand, and of external, climatic and other numerous agencies peculiar to the time and place of accident. Such is the difficult problem offered to a modern physician at every consultation, and his ability of mastering it makes up the principal distinction between himself and an ordinary "medicine man."

Since under the term "climate" we understand the vast natural group of external agencies and conditions essential to health and disease, the acquaintance with all their peculiarities furnishes the most important data for such individualization. Of course the character of the race, the degree of its culture, economical and social conditions, have all very much to say, still climate remains the principal agency and the first object for consideration. A condition of health as well as that of disease, represents a certain state of dynamical equilibrium between external and internal agencies, an equilibrium composed of numerous terms on both sides. The chief term on the part of internal conditions is the power of resistance, inherent to every system, the chief term on the opposite side is climate. A rational solution of a problem is impossible unless both terms are thoroughly understood and appreciated.

History teaches us that destinies of a nation are in general outlined determined in advance by the physical conditions of the country. Among those physical conditions climate is certainly the most prominent. The degree of energy, of material and spiritual welfare of the inhabitants' past, present and future, chiefly depend upon it. One could fill many pages by quoting the influence of malaria alone, in places once thickly populated and flourishing, now turned into dreary deserts. Think only of *Aguromanum* of the time of August, and of the present position swamps. If this is true, our indifference to the climatic problems of these islands is inconceivable and inexcusable. I know of extensive works regarding Hawaiian volcanoes, Hawaiian flora, Hawaiian history, mythology, fishes, and shells, but there is nothing regarding Hawaiian climate. All I could find in this line besides general incidental remarks of various travellers and tourists, were the two small articles on the Hawaiian pamphlets for 1883, and another in the *Hawaiian Spectator* for 1888. The topic is perfectly abandoned for forty years, although there is more material than ever in many exact meteorological observations taken in this period, especially in Honolulu.

But leaving all these higher interests aside there are topics of immediate practical value, which ought to revive our concern in the climate of Hawaii. The most important of these is perhaps the health of this city—the headquarters of the white population. Those who practice here have certainly more knowledge and authority to speak on this subject. My opinion that it is far from being excellent is based merely upon superficial observation.

When I landed in Honolulu three years ago my impression was that luxuriousness of vegetation and the looks of citizens moving on the streets were in an inverse ratio. I was rather surprised how seldom a healthy, robust, rosy-cheeked child, man or woman is met here. The thin, meagre, pale, anaemic, delicate constitutions were more a rule than an exception. When I asked my companion, who knew more about the city and the islands than myself, what may be the cause of it, he simply said: "Oh, they look all that way in all tropical countries!" My impression whether right or wrong was corroborated by many a tourist, to whom I have spoken on the subject and I am still inclined to believe that in spite of easy life, a relatively high material welfare of the bulk of population, in spite of all comforts connected with it, an average citizen in matter of health here is much inferior to that of our northern and moderate latitude cities of the same size, with more or less satisfactory sanitary arrangements. That the cause of this is not the latitude I became enough convinced during a trip to the volcano, where I found children that would carry the first prize at any sanitary exhibition. Why then? Because this city was built here and not in another place from purely commercial considerations, for the sake of the harbor and without any regard whatsoever to the salutary value of the place. Because in choosing its site the white settlers did not follow the wise example of Spaniards in Central and South America. The latter have built with but few exceptions all their large cities at considerable elevation and have them connected with harbors by railways. Guatemala has 3270 feet elevation, Mexico 7521, Bogota 9000, Santiago 2000, Papagan 6000, Cuzco 11,500, Cochin 8300, Lima 3000, Iquitos 12,000, Quito 5520, Caracas 2580. It is in general impossible to build a city in a low place even in a most northern country, since the lower the place the more difficult the drainage. For a country of the latitude of the Hawaiian Islands this is the greatest blunder which will never be redeemed neither by the use of drugs, nor by most expensive sanitary arrangements. What is the use of the whole Latin cooking when people are compelled to inhale their life-long poisonous miasma generated in the fermenting ground? Which of you who live here does not feel the organic necessity of a yearly exodus to the Coast to take a breath of fresh air? Happy are those who can afford it. The majority of citizens are what was called in olden times "the poor of the soil" and the soil is not so good as it once was.

I will not dwell here upon the practical, very practical, fact that the habits of the white population since I have had the pleasure of observing them my opinion is that they

tion with other information that they required from us. There are many other points. As elements of nature, climate can be influenced and controlled by human efforts to a certain degree only. One can drain swamps and waste, injurious waters, one can cover with verdant woods the most barren and dreary deserts, but the most important climatic agencies, the latitude, the altitude, the direction of atmospheric and ocean currents, temperature and humidity, will always remain out of our control. These data are given by nature and must be accepted as such whether bad or good. All we can do is to accommodate ourselves to them the best we can. Being unable to abolish the blind natural forces we must learn to regulate, direct, utilize or avoid them in order not to expose ourselves to innumerable vicissitudes. This we can do only through an attentive, diligent study of the climate of each country. The necessity of an extensive knowledge of climatic peculiarities of each place is obvious enough.

Not less obvious it is when we consider climate as a curative agency. The more we depart from the mysteries of vitalism and spiritualism, the larger grows the distance separating us from fisherman's and consoling legends, the more our pathological congestions are permeated with the mechanical principles of natural sciences, the more we get convinced of the truthfulness of the old saying: *Ablatio causa tollitur effectus*, that the real remedy for a disease can be found only in the removal of the cause. Since nobody gets sick because he does not take drugs, nobody can get cured by the use of them. The benefit derived from drugs is always palliative, temporary and cannot be relied upon in any case where the exposure to the influence or injurious agencies is permanent. If the weakness of the constitutional power of resistance or the action of injurious external cause be permanent, no drug will ever effect a real cure. The faith in drug specifics is losing ground more and more every day. In this respect of the wise words of my highly respected teacher, Professor N. Pirogov are full of profound meaning. He used to say that the professional career of a physician can be divided in three periods. The first, when he faithfully believes in everything that he was taught in school. The second, when he believes only in the results of his own experiences; and the third, when he loses faith in both. Fortunately, the old faith is never given up before the corner stones of a new one are laid down. Olympe deities do not leave their headquarters unless driven out by a new set. The new faith is in the removal of the cause, in the utilization of the same natural agencies that under certain circumstances are capable of causing disease—climate in the first line. Hence over again, the necessity for a physician to become thoroughly familiar with the climate of a country he lives in.

In this respect the resources afforded by these islands are really inexhaustible and in clinical heads might be utilized not merely towards attainment of a higher standard of health for every individual citizen, but towards material welfare as well. To present conditions of extreme competition amongst various countries as amongst individuals, the prosperity of each depends upon the knowledge to utilize its own resources and advantages. Climate is one of such natural endowments.

There are countries in far less blessed climatic conditions whose very subsistence depends upon the patronage of foreign invalids. In Switzerland, for instance, there are hotels and sanitariums whose only advantage is the high altitude, where millions of capital are invested, however, which are run at a good profit and considered a well paying enterprise. Being situated on the highway between America, Asia and Australia, endowed with extremely picturesque nature and such special attractions as Kilauaea, the Paradise of the Pacific is unequalled in respect to equability and diversity of its climates from tropical heat to polar cold, dry and wet, of all altitudes between 0 and 14,000 feet, which in their diversified, numerous combinations can give satisfaction to almost every possible requirement of climatic sojourn and treatment. And all this within but a few miles from each other, thus dispensing the people from long and expensive pilgrimages. In my opinion, Hawaii is waiting only for cheaper communication with the other lands, and for the development of enterprising spirit of her citizens to become the favorite world sanitarium.

Such are numerous reasons why Hawaiian climate deserves more attention on the part of all intelligent citizens. But owing to its diversity and the necessity of carrying observations in many points at once, it requires a harmonious co-operation of many people. It is long recognized by all prominent climatologists that a climate of any country is rather a collective noun, comprising several local climates. Hence the importance to study the climate of each locality separately. Dr. Fousargues, in his *Dictionnaire Encyclopedique des Sciences Medicales*, says: "Careful and detailed observation, together with full reports respecting the climatic factors and the therapeutic results of sojourn at each individual resort are the first essentials in the proper study of this important subject and should precede all attempts at classification." Dr. Weber, in his *Climatotherapie* says: "Consideration of regional and local climates is of no value from the point of view of medical climatology. It is local climates that are to be studied." Considering the diversity of the climate of Hawaii, the importance of following this principle cannot be overestimated.

At 3 o'clock the meeting adjourned for the trip to the Insane hospital and Kalihii station. President Smith expressed his appreciation of the unanimity which all the physicians had displayed and which had but so much to make the conference a success. He hoped to see a large attendance at the next meeting. Dr. Weddick responded for the visitors. He believed that the Hawaiian climate would be even better a trade and produce of much good to the country to give them my opinion is that they

KILOHANA ART LEAGUE.

The First Public Exhibition Takes Place on Saturday Evening.

On Saturday evening the Kilohana Art League opened its rooms for the first evening exhibition that has been given since the private view to members and invited guests on Tuesday last. The attendance was good, without the room being at any time crowded, and an excellent opportunity was afforded for careful and critical inspection of the exhibition, both in its general quality and in the individual works constituting it.

The evening's pleasure was materially enhanced by the music, this being kindly furnished by Mr. A. Marques, assisted by several well known gentlemen amateurs. The exhibition will be open for about a month, the hours being from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. each day. On Saturday evening of each week there will also be an exhibit with music. Those who will take the trouble to look in at the rooms of the league during the hours named will be more than repaid for the small fee required at the door, and, in some cases, will undoubtedly be somewhat surprised at the number of persons in Honolulu who are qualified to produce art work worthy of public exhibition.

While in Stockton, Cal., some time ago, Thos. F. Langan, of Los Banos, that state, was taken very severely with cramps and diarrhoea. He chanced to meet Mr. C. M. Carter, who was similarly afflicted. He says: "I told him of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and we went to the Holden Drug Store and procured a bottle of it. It gave Mr. Carter prompt relief and I can vouch for its having cured me." For sale by all medical dealers, Benson Smith & Co., Agents.

Dr. Kobayashi will leave on the Australia for a three-years' tour of America and Europe to further perfect himself in the study of medicine.

HERE'S AN IDEA!

A CHANCE TO GET A

Pair of Shoes

—FOR—

Ten Minutes Work!

The question among the business men of Honolulu is.....

DOES ADVERTISING PAY?

To solve the problem as well as to ascertain whether advertisements attract the attention of newspaper readers, we offer a pair of our best \$5.00 shoes (\$6.50 anywhere else) to the person who sends us, under the head of "Wanted," the cleverest advertisement of our shoes.

It must be original, concise, and to the point. It must not be longer than any ordinary want ad. found in the daily papers.

Advertisement to be written on one side of white paper and signed by the competitor's full name and address. State the name of the paper in which you saw this notice and enclose your effort in an envelope marked.....

McInerney's Shoe Store, Honolulu.

The attention of out of town subscribers is particularly called to this competition—We want your ad.

Honolulu competitors may drop their envelopes in the box just inside the store door.

Winning Competition Closes at Noon, June 15, 1895.

Competent judges will decide who is entitled to the prize

McInerney's Shoe Store, HONOLULU.

FOR SALE!

THE AHUPUAA OF KALUAHAA

ON THE ISLAND OF MOLOKAI. Said land contains an acreage of about 1200 acres, 200 of which is the best coffee land, and the balance is grazing and kalo land. A good house and a fine well of sweet water included in the above. Enquire of E. G. HITCHCOCK, At Manager's Office, Honolulu 1634-3m

Metropolitan Market

King Street.



Choicest Meats

—FROM—
Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Prop.

FAMILIES AND SHIPPING

SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE

—AND AT THE—
Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat. 1892-q

BENSON SMITH & CO

JOBGING AND MANUFACTURING

PHARMACISTS

1892-q

Pure Drugs,

CHEMICALS

Medicinal Preparations,

AND

PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

113 and 115 Fort Street.

BEAVER SALOON

H. J. COLTE, Proprietor.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general

That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments

will be served from 3 a.m. till 10 p.m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine

—THE FINEST GRADES OF—

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smoker's Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

—One of Brunswick & Balke's—

Celebrated Billiard Tables

connected with the establishment, where of the cue can participate. 1893-q

W. H. RICE,

STOCK RAISER and DEALER

REMIER OF

Fine Horses and Cattle

From the Thoroughbred Standard bred Stallion, Nutwood by Nutwood, Jr Norman Stallion.....Captain Grawl Native bred Stallion.....Boswell

ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF

Bulls, Cows and Calves

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham

A LOT OF

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

2 PURE BRED

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to 1893-1c W. H. RICE, Lihue, Kauai.

THEO. H. DAVIES, HAMBURG, ENGLAND

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

12 & 13 The Albany, LIVERPOOL

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE Insurance Company.

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1893, £11,054,057 7s. 6d.

1—Authorized Capital, £3,000,000	£ 3,000,000
Subscribed Capital, £2,750,000	£ 2,750,000
Paid-up Capital, £2,750,000	£ 2,750,000
2—Fire Funds, £3,344,102 11 07	£ 3,344,102 11 07
3—Life and Accident Funds, £5,059,954 15 1	£ 5,059,954 15 1
	£11,054,057
Revenue Fire Branch, £1,555,462 2	£ 1,555,462 2
Revenue Life and Accident Branches, £1,233,974 18 2	£ 1,233,974 18 2
	£2,789,437 0 6

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER CO Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS - - ATLANTIC

Fire Insurance Company, —OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichs marks, £6,000,000
Capital their Re-Insurance Companies, £1,850,000
Total, Reichsmark 107,650,000

NORTH GERMAN

Fire Insurance Company, —OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. & Reserve Reichs marks, £8,500,000
Capital their Re-Insurance Companies, £3,000,000
Total, Reichsmark 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & CO. 1895-1c

The Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE

(ESTABLISHED 1836.)
Assets, £40,000,000
Net Income, £9,079,000
Claims Paid, £112,599,000

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Drilling and Furniture, on the most favorable terms. 1892-q

Bishop & Co.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.,

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE.

INSURANCE

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS - £3,975,000
BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Marine Insurance Co. Ltd

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

CAPITAL - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Agents

HAMBURG - - BREMEN

Fire Insurance Company.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of A. SCHAEFER & CO. 1895-1c

GERMAN LLOYD

Marine Insurance Company

—OF BERLIN—

FORTUNA

General Insurance Company.

—OF BERLIN—

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take Risks against the Dangers of the Seas at the Most Reasonable Rates, and on the most favorable terms.

1895-1c F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

For Sea, River & Land Transport

—OF DRESDEN—

Having established an Agency at Honolulu the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned General Agents, are authorized to take Risks against the Danger of the Seas at the Most Reasonable Rates, and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

AN UP-TO-DATE PIANO

is the famous KROEGER. It is always in the van of improvements. We are showing a

NEW STYLE KROEGER

that has recently been put on the market. It is a gem! Look at the discount for cash. Call and see it. It is a beauty.

PIANOS

best in tune for one year gratis. Old instruments taken as part payment. Tuning and repairing a specialty.

T. W. BERGSTROM.

Thrum's Book Store,

HONOLULU H. I.
1649-1c

VISIT TO WINDWARD MOLOKAI.

The Settlement Visited by the Board of Health and Others

NEW INSTRUMENTS HANDED OVER.

Captain Cochrane Received in a Most Pleasant Manner—Speeches and Cheers for Him—President Smith and W. W. Hall Adjourned a Distance.

The Lehu, bearing a quorum of the Board of Health and the invited guests mentioned in Saturday's edition, arrived at the leper settlement at about 7:30 Saturday morning, and returned to this port shortly after midnight with a tired party on board.

The trip over was long and rough, and was attended with considerable discomfort, but everybody took it good naturedly and enjoyed in greater degree the transfer to shore and a dash on horseback. Landing was attended with difficulty by reason of the tide being very low, and the water so shallow in the rocky pocket used for that purpose that the heavy surf boat was dropped by a retiring swell on the bottom, and was in danger of having its distinguished occupants spilled out by the next wave, when some natives jumped into the sea and dragged the boat off the rocks. It is believed that the expenditure of so little as a hundred dollars would greatly improve this landing.

The leper band and the usual crowd of the inhabitants of the two villages were gathered at the landing-place to welcome the visitors with music, and the discovery of Captain Cochrane in the party was the signal for playing the "Star Spangled Banner," which was followed by three hearty cheers. Bandmaster Charles Kealaka then introduced him to his men, who sang "Aloha Oe" in very good English—a graceful compliment which was much appreciated.

In the last boat came Prof. Henry Berger, guarding an immense box which contained the new band instruments and aroused the liveliest interest in the crowd. He also was very cordially greeted, and, after getting the precious box hoisted out of the tossing boat, took the band in hand and excused himself for a few hours to break them into the new outfit.

The visitors were soon mounted and scattered to attend to their several missions. President Smith and Messrs. Waterhouse, Lansing and Wood began their inspection of the Bishop Home for Girls and continued until pretty much every institution had been seen. Those who had visited the settlement before concurred that it had never looked so well. The former monotonous white of the cabins has been broken by many of them being tinted gray, pink or cream color, and the innovation is reported pleasing.

Opinion seems almost unanimous that the Baldwin Home for Boys is taking the lead in the matter of care and improvement of its grounds and belongings, and Brother Dutton, who is in charge, was highly complimented upon the results of his labors. Mr. and Mrs. John Babcock (nee Miss Fanny Harper) received a number of calls and congratulations as the latest married couple. They have a comfortable cottage, are looking well and seem very happy.

About 2 o'clock hunger drew the riders to the Visitors' House where an excellent luncheon was in waiting and greatly enjoyed. While smoking on the spacious veranda, the guests were serenaded and the formal presentation of the new instruments took place. Upon invitation, Captain Cochrane made a short address in English which was very cleverly and earnestly translated into Hawaiian by Thos. K. Nathaniel, well known in Honolulu. The band was arranged in a semi-circle on the lawn, flanked and backed by several hundred lepers, and Captain Cochrane, standing within a few feet, spoke to this effect:

"My Friends: When I was here last year, upon my first visit, I went away with the desire to do something for you. Just how or what I did not know. A few months later, the man-of-war Philadelphia, to which I belonged, was ordered to California and remained so long that it became doubtful that she would return. However, she did come and one day last March I saw in the PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER an editorial stating that the leper ban was greatly in need of new instruments and that subscriptions would be welcomed and cared for by that paper. After waiting a few days, I asked the editor how the subscriptions were coming in and he said that only \$20 had been received. I thought that the opportunity had come for me to help to do something for the benefit of all of you, and told him that if he would print some notices and tickets I would try to get up two lectures with pictures and music and he promptly agreed. I then saw President Dole and he said we could have the big drill shed and the Government band, and Prof. Berger promised to do all that he could to assist. Mrs. Dole, too, was greatly in favor of the plan, and Mr. W. O. Smith, as President of the Board of Health, gave his hearty approval, and to his daughter and some of her young lady friends living in the Nuuanu valley you are indebted for the sale of \$100 worth of tickets. The American Admiral loaned the band of the flagship Philadelphia, and then the good people of Honolulu showed their interest in you by attending in large numbers—something like seven or eight hundred each night.

"As a consequence, we made more than enough money to buy the instruments and the surplus is to be used for the benefit of the greatest number of the leper people. The Y. M. C. A. will get something that it needs very much, as will Bereania Hall, both public resorts.

"You see from this that you have many friends in Honolulu, and not only there but in the United States and in Great Britain: You are not forgotten. The people of Hawaii are

taking a fresh interest in you, and I think it is the intention to do much for your comfort and happiness.

"The Board of Health is working hard to discover a remedy for your stubborn disease; careful experiments by learned men are being made, and I believe that ultimately a medicine will be found. [Loud cheers]. I observe that your houses look better than they did last year, and I observe that you look better than you did last year [More cheers], and I hope that you will continue to improve in every way. [Cheers].

"The beautiful instruments which are now in your possession came from San Francisco. They cost a large sum of money and I trust that you will take good care of them and merit the continued good will of your kind friends in Honolulu who contributed the money to buy them."

After three more cheers were given, Mr. Ambrose Hutchinson, the Assistant Superintendent of the Leper Settlement, himself one of the most afflicted, replied in Hawaiian, which was translated into English by Nathaniel, in substance as follows:

"On behalf of the leper band and the people of the settlement he expressed to Captain Cochrane of the United States Marine Corps, and the friends that have co-operated with him, their sincere thanks, and profound appreciation of the kindness which had been shown in this handsome and most welcome reply to their petition for new band instruments.

"We are especially thankful to you for your personal efforts for us, and we are encouraged by your kind words this day as we have never been encouraged before. We are the more impressed and surprised because you are not of the same nationality as ourselves. You are a stranger, and we had no right to expect so much from you.

"We are glad to know that we have so many good friends and that our lives are likely to be made brighter and happier. We thank them all and will endeavor to prove ourselves worthy of their generous consideration. May God bless and keep you."

Several men present were moved to tears by the strange spectacle and the earnestness and eloquence of the unfortunate speaker, who is the son of a former Minister of the Interior of Hawaii, under the late Kamehameha V.

Captain Cochrane, who had known Minister Hutchinson twenty-five years ago, shook hands with his son and thanked him for his remarks, and the simple ceremony was over.

During the presentation Dr. C. B. Wood had his camera in position and took several views. Mr. E. G. Hutchinson, the Marshal of the Republic, then passed around the hat, and the cup of the band boys, already brimful, was made to run over by a collection of about \$25 from the visitors, which the genial Professor Berger divided among them.

President Smith, W. W. Hall and other gentlemen then proceeded to the Y. M. C. A. Hall to settle a pilikia caused by two sets of officers trying to administer affairs at one and the same time. They found two looks on the front door and the opposing factions awaiting arbitration. Some 200 natives listened to a debate which followed, several taking an active part with Messrs. Smith and Hall. The white men deplored these differences and advised the rival officials to resign and elect a new ticket, and that will probably be the outcome. Rev. Mr. Birnie made some timely remarks, and the meeting closed with prayer by the native pastor, Rev. Mr. Kealoha.

It is plain that leprosy does not much affect the brain, and suggestive to see such zeal and activity in community affairs.

At about 5 p. m. the Board and its guests re-embarked and made the home run in about six hours.

A Horrible Find.

Last evening information came to the police station of the finding of a human hand on Maunakea street. Captain Parker immediately investigated the matter. It was found that through the advice of a Japanese doctor one of the Japanese recently injured by dynamite at Ewa had had one of his hands amputated. Instead of burying it, as ordered, the Japanese threw it into a rubbish barrel on the street.

Hood's Cured After Others Failed

Serofula in the Neck—Bunches All Gone Now.



Blanche Atwood, Bangorville, Maine.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Gentlemen—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with serofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the soreness had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared.' BLANCHE ATWOOD, Bangorville, Maine.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

LATEST NEWS FROM MAUI.

Well Digging for Irrigating; Spreckelsville Plantation.

TEACHERS TAKE EXAMINATIONS

Mountain Shower Causes Many Wash-Outs at Makawao—Japanese Celebrate at Spreckels Park—Kula Farmers Plant Corn for Third Time, Etc.

MAUI, May 25.—A large well is being dug in the vicinity of the Spreckelsville plantation mills. It is fifteen or twenty feet in diameter, and at present about thirty feet deep. The yield of water is now about 3000 gallons per minute which record they wish to increase to 8000 gallons. The water is very fine, with a slight brackish flavor, so slight, however, as to be scarcely noticeable. This water is to be pumped and used for irrigating purposes. The following is an example for plantation arithmeticians: How many acres of cane can be irrigated by a well giving 8000 gallons of water per minute?

During Friday and Saturday of last week twenty-nine teachers, including eight Maunaloa Seminary graduates, took the examination for primary certificates at the Wailuku schoolhouse. Teachers were present from Keane, Olowalu and from the different villages of Wailuku and Makawao districts. The following papers were written: Arithmetic, geography, grammar, theory and practice, and composition and penmanship. Spelling and phonics, dictation (prose and poetry), mental arithmetic and reading were given orally. There were two questions in geography which seemed to have created a sensation: "Where is Mt. Atlas?" and "What part of North America is noted for pie?"

Major Wodehouse and family have recently changed their residence from Wailuku to Kula.

A. Gross is the new deputy tax assessor and collector for Hana district.

Lyle A. Dickey, Esq., late assistant corporation counsel of Chicago, has accepted a position in the law office of F. M. Hatch, Esq., of Honolulu.

Quite a number of the corn farmers of Kula are now planting for the third time, the worms having destroyed the results of their two former efforts.

Mrs. N. E. Aars, the wife of a luna of Kula plantation, died of heart trouble during Thursday morning, the 23d inst. The funeral occurred the same afternoon at the Foreign church, the ceremonies being conducted by Dr. E. G. Beckwith.

Tonight the Kula school children give an entertainment at their school house. The money received from the sale of tickets is to be expended for a Christmas tree.

Dr. Armitage of Wailuku is in Honolulu, attending the medical conference held by request of the Board of Health.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Zumwalt of Kahului are sick with the grippe.

Senator Hooking is making Hilo a brief visit.

The Knights of Pythias ball to occur at Spreckelsville Hall during the evening of the 30th inst., is for a charitable purpose. Tickets can be purchased of E. B. Carley, telephone office.

During Tuesday afternoon, the 21st inst., an unusually heavy mountain shower, accompanied by lightning and thunder, visited Upper Makawao. It lasted only fifteen minutes but the downpour was so violent as to completely wash away some Kula cane-fields. Directly afterward there was a hail and snow storm on the summit of Haleakala.

During this afternoon the second baseball game for the championship of Maui between Ali-Makawao and Ali-Wailuku will occur at Kahului. The grounds behind the H. C. & S. Co.'s warehouse have been freshly worked, and rolled with the government roller.

Large bathing parties now occur weekly at Maliko gulch, Hailu.

During yesterday, the 24th, Miss Nellie Beckwith of Sunnyside, gave a very pleasant tea party to the young ladies of Makawao from 2 to 5 p. m.

During Thursday, the 23d, the Portuguese celebrated the Feast of the Ascension at the Makawao Catholic church.

The Japanese have hired Spreckels Park from the Maui Racing Association and during this afternoon will celebrate the recent victories of their arms over the Chinese army. This morning the Japs are pouring into Kahului from all directions, eager to witness the games and sports of the afternoon.

During Monday afternoon, the 20th, the Lehu touched in at Kahului and remained about two hours.

Weather—Warm and dusty, with the trade-wind blowing hard.

FRED. PHILP,

Saddle and Harness Maker.

MANUFACTURES SINGLE AND DOUBLE AND SADDLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

He uses nothing but the best material and everything is made by

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN.

Under his personal Supervision No machine made or imported harness kept in stock.

A full line of CHAMOIS, SPONGES, COMBS, BRUSHES, OILS, DRESSING SOAP, &c., and everything for horsemen's use kept constantly on hand.

Island Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. Remember the Place, No 92 King St., P. O. Box 133. 1842-4.

The ADVERTISER and GAZETTE on sale at Hilo, J. A. Martin news agent.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 15, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IN THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA.

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH LONDON, REPORT that it ACTS as a CURE, and is dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES, COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

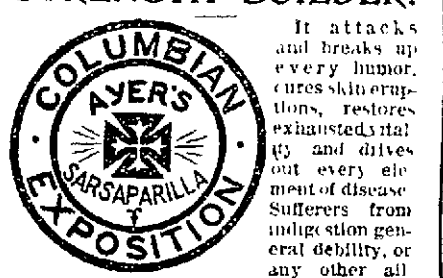
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRILLI-PALTIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE Rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, LOEC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—THE IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRILLI-PALTIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla
IS THE GREAT Blood-Purifier, NERVE TONIC, AND—STRENGTH-BUILDER.



ment arising from impure blood, should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It gives strength to the weak, and builds up the system generally. By its use food is made nourishing, sleep refreshing, and life enjoyable.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE

World's Great Expositions.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name Ayer's Sarsaparilla is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

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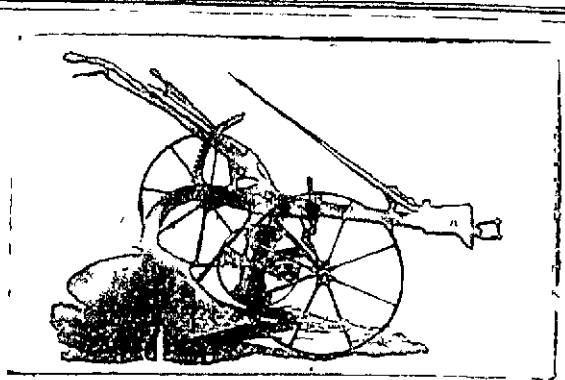
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